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The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

ABTISTIC TAILORING.

15 Per Cent Discount on all Garments ordered of us during July and August. Several Sermons Preached HLY & CO., ARTISTIC TAILORS, Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

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THE PULPIT.

Yesterday on the Recent North Side Tragedy.

The Necessity for "Self-Control," an Eloquent Discourse by the Rev. S. W. Duffield.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

comparison. For while, in every other worship under heaven, this self-control rons out into merely negative selfishness, and so ultimatly separates the particles of humankind, our own belief unites them. Making a merit of sacrifice or of self-denial only fosters pride. Humility is not to be found at home, and instead arrogance comes to the door when we knock. It is precisely the difference between the service rendered by love for love's sake and the cye-service of an insolent and mercenary hireling. We all know how great is the gulf between love's scrvice and that which a common filthy lucre commands.

mands.

When Paul prayed that we might give body, soul, and spirit to such a service, he struck to the centre of the cherished thought of self-control. It is not a virtue begotten of expediency, or pride, or ritualistic obedience. It is, on the contrary, one which is gladly rendered to Him who has bought us with His own most precious blood, as in the old time it was rendered less intelligently, the invisible, all-powerful King, Jehovah.

When we look in the Sermon on the Mount

TPROPOSALS

PROPOSALS

MONDAY. AUGUST 14, 1876.

By and in their beginn. They is they at he was all the second of the control of the c

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

lightenment of the deluded millions of Rome. They are at our very doors, in our homes, and are no more difficult to reach than the people of India or China, had we but the faith to work for them. May God give us this grace. In this way we may break the power of this ancient superstition. It can no more stand the attacks of a believing, living, active Christianity than the death of winter, entombed and chained with countless key fetters, can stand before the influence of the sunbeams of returning spring. God hasten the day when the warm life-giving rays of the sun of Righteousness shall be so reflected from the hearts and lives of Christians as to melt the prejudice, ignorance, and deadness of those deluded and dangerous servants of Rome. And may the judgment of Almighty God strike down the intelligent, vicious leaders, thus executing capital punishment upon the real murderer of Francis Hanford. ent of the deluded millions of Rome.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE FRANCIS HANFORD—SERMON BY THE
REV. JOHN ATKINSON.
The Rev. John Atkinson preached a memorial
sermon on the late Mr. Francis Hanford at ermon on the late Mr. Francis lamost race M. E. Church, corner of White and La-alle streets, yesterday morning. The church as filled with the friends of the deceased, who came to listen to the words of respect, love, and admiration which the eloquent preacher uttered. The morning was a hot and sultry one, and the windows were all down and the fans moving. The unusually large attendance had something to do with the oppressive heat. All available space was occupied, even to that portion to the rear of the reading-desk. Among the congregation were Mr. Hanford's boys. Their mother did not appear, although the impression got abroad among a portion of the audience abroad among a portion of the audience that she was present. The music, the tone of the eloquent divine, the very air surrounding the whole service, were preternaturally solemn. Every word was heard to the furthest end of the based on a struck a responsive chard in each

mpathizing heart.

After the usual introductory exercises, inding the singing of the appropriate hymn, esus, Lover of my soul," Mr. Atkinson deered the memorial sermon, taking for his text words of Scripture contained in Genesis,

The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground.

He began by saying that it was not after that we hear the voice of blood. It was to-day. It rang through the ears and hearts of those assembled. People might turn from other voices. This voice commanded attention and secured hearing. The lessons it proclaimed fell with a force such as could from no other utterances. No such occasion had been winnessed in the City of Chicago during its marvelous history. A member of the church had been removed from earth within twenty-tour hours after separating from the people of God. God had taken him. Though the assassin's bullet was the instrument of his sudden and tracic removal, yet the Omnipotent Due guides all events in the interest of His own glory and of human welfare. It was this man who could say, in the supreme moment, "God, origive me," and the angels of its divine peace orgive me," and the angels of an approach their wings over nim.

Francis Hanford was a true and noble truncis Hanford was a true eight years.

and their wings over min.

and their wings over min.

a member of the Protestant Episla Church, he became a memor of the Protestant Episla Church, he became a memor of the Grace M. E. Church, where his worshiped. He had been a consistent, a Church member. In losing him, the rich lost one whose place could not be filled. Lerious was his sudden taking off. It had essons. The first lesson it taught was the retainty of human life. The voice of the d spoke out, amidst this seene of sorrow tears, with nuwonted impressiveness, saying the seen of sorrow tears, with nuwonted impressiveness, saying the property of the second place, this terrible tragedy his the vanity of earthly joys. The things is world which men most courted and strove seeses were the things which perished often noment, like the beauty of the flower yang before the early frost, like the perfume e violet which, by the tread of the careless arby, was in a moment destroyed. The I had said to him that she had never trouble, and he had told her that it ome in such a form. The lesson was le to all. Joy was succeeded by trouble, name lay beyond the valley of blessing, third place, the blood spoke to-day de-the outpouring of sympathy. The narch had opened its heart to the blow cheesed in the shifting grief. The be-

The has been do to indifferent common the first of the control of God-collection of the collection of God-collection of God-collection of the collection of God-collection of Godd-collection of God-collection of God-collection of Godd-collection of God-collection o

ight of it he was filled with sympathy with the untold sorrow which had fall ing force upon some of his lifelong friends. Twenty years ago, at Plainfield, Ill., he united Francis Hanford in marriage with a most excellent lady, who to-day mourned so deeply his untimely death. The tragedy afforded a start-

Francis Hanford in marriage with a most excellent lady, who to-day mourned so deeply his untimely death. The tragedy afforded a startling and painful commentary on the teaching of the Bible with respect to the rapid growth of sin in the human heart. He did not wish to handle the theme so as to excite any feelings of vindictiveness or vengeance against the unhappy man who fired the fatal shot. Every good citizen ought to expect and demand that impartial justice be meted out in accordance with the laws of the State. But that did not imply any such feeling as he had named; it certainly was the duty of all to repress a feeling of vengeance or sentiments inconsistent with pity for the prisoner.

One of the results of that pistol-shot was to bring sadness and consternation to thousands of citizens, who had thought that the home of a peaceful citizen was a place too sacred to be invaded by deeds of violence and blood. The first lesson to be drawn from the recent crime was the immense power for evil with which each individual was invested, which he could exercise through his free agency. When we spoke of the consequences of sin, we generally had reference to the remorse of conscience or other direct punishment, but the text turned their thoughts to the inward ruin which sin worked in the human heart. This immense power for evil suggested the profound interest which they all had in the moral character of the people around them. That further suggested the great personal interest they had in those duties of benevolence imposed upon them in the work of God, which called them to constant and ceaseless labor for the elevation and moral culture of those around us.

In this country the connections of society were so intimate that it became a close copartnership in which every partner had an interest at stake in the conduct of every member of the firm. In a social and political capacity his hearers were-embarked in the same ship, and it was of the utmost importance that their fellow-pasengers had enough of character, and virtue

with that which manifested itself in atrocious crime.

Fortunately for society, there were many restraining influences that made such crimes remarkable and extraordinary,—extraordinary in the sense of not being the common result of the ordinary wickedness of the human heart. Yet, when they studied the subject, they could trace them back to malice, avarice, revenge, and the like principles which existed the same in kind in many a heart. This was illustrated in the marvelous swiftness with which crime sometimes flamed up from ordinary selfishness, as the fire flashed up from shavings where a spark had failen. Men incurred a fearful danger when they indulged in hatred and malice toward their fellows. If the spirit of the Gospel filled all hearts, the record of crime would cease with the record of this day. In conclusion, the Reverend gentleman excorted his hearers to mold their characters on Gospel principles, which were the only safeguard against this and kindred crimes.

ITS UNIVERSALITY AND INDISPENSABILITY— SERMON BY THE REV. DR. STEBBINS. The Rev. Dr. Stebbins, of San Francisco, widely known as the leading Unitarian divine of the Pacific Coast, preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah to a large and attentive audience, taking as his text:

Dut he answered and said: It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.—St.

Christ here gave to the world no new saying; these were the words of an older prophet. They

POLITICAL.

How Buckeye Democrats Construe Tilden's Letter.

The Fight in Ohio to Be Made on the Rag-Baby Issue.

Gen. Tuttle and the Missouri Slave-Certificates.

Large Republican Gains in the Tennessee County Elections.

How the Southern States Are to Be Carried---Republicans Threatened.

A Ku-Klux Democratic Candidate for Congress in North Carolina.

Congressman Burchard, of Illinois, on the Bank of Venice.

HOW THE BUCKETE DEMOCRATS CONSTRUCTIL-DEN'S LETTER—THE FIGHT TO BE MADE ON THE RAG-BABY ISSUE.

Becial Correspondence of The Tribune.
Tolebo, O., Nov. 9.—Few people nowadays remember Jim Steedman. Of those who do, the majority probably labor under the impression that he departed this life long ago. True, he appeared at the St. Louis Convention. But among the resurrected there assembled, whose toes seemed still turned towards the stars, he was scarcely identified as the remains of his former self. Twenty-odd years ago, James B. Steedman was a power in the then almost omnipotent Democratic party in Northern Ohio. He might probably have secured the place in the United States Senate to which the brilliant and erratic George E. Pugh was elected. Steedman then had his score to settle with the an-cient Allen, and he settled it by aiding in Allen's overthrow. Twenty years later, when Allen had been exhumed and set in the Gubernatorial Chair, there to dandle the Rag-Baby, Jim

HE WAS ONLY "JIM" NOW, and altogether a seedy specimen,—it is told, was an applicant for appointment as a Door-keeper to the Olio Senate; and the Democracy of this latter day, which knew him not, rejected him. Whether the exhumed Allen had a share n bringing this about, I can't say. But in grim fashion, doubtless, he pondered on what re-

fashion, doubtless, he pondered on what revenges time brings.

Ohio soldiers yet recall Steedman as a gallant officer, intrepid to the point of recklessness, indifferent to fatigue or peril, an inveterate poker-player, who played for heavy stakes, and a fellow of splendid appearance, who made not less have among the fair Rebels in the reconquered districts than he spread among the Rebels in arms who skedaddled before his brigade. For years to come, veterans of his command will rell how at Triune, Tenn., after Stone River, and when daily there was mighty lively skirmishing along the line, a well-meaning missionary, unfitted for the church millitant, preached to the boys on the solemn duty of

of

PREPARING TO DIE.

He depicted the awful peril to which they were subjected, not knowing at what moment the messenger of death from Rebel guns might speed them to another world, the greater peril whereof it behove them straightway to seek refuge from. Steedman listened until he saw that this airing of awful thoughts on damnation and the dead was taking the starch out of his boys. Then he stopped the missionary, and said he'd do some preaching himself, which he proceeded to do after the spirit, if not according to the letter, of the Army Regulations, in which nothing can be found about seeking refuge from any peril. His sermon was about to this effect:

"Boys, we have just one duty to perform. That

condition of the country, of trade, will admit of its being done. That's all it does mean. And that is all we Greenback men have insisted on. It's what we have all the time proclaimed as our doctrine: resumption when natural causes, the laws of trade, brought it about, or would enable it to be brought about—not for any resumption by contraction."

"That isn't precisely what Gov. Dorsheimer wanted," I suggested, "when, at the St. Louis Convention, he said to Voorhees, 'Well, let us make the issue here and now.' Dorsheimer spoke for Tilden; and he meant resumption without any ifs and ands, didn't he?"

"Well," replied Gen. Steedman, with significant emphasis, "it isn't what Tilden started out to do. But it's what us Greenback men have brought him to do. It gives a chance to make the issue. We shall support Tilden, but we mean to force the issue which the letter gives us a chance to make. We shall make the canvass on that issue."

"Do you mean," I queried, "to make the canvass on the Greenback issue, just as you did two years ago with Allen?"

"That Is WHAIT WE MEAN TO DO."

he answered. "That is Wash McLean's plan, Gen. George W. Morgan's plan, Gen. Tom, Ewing's plan, and it is my plan. It is the concession to the Greenback men in Tilden's letter, that opens the way for us to do this, that awakens the enthusiasm for Tilden."

"But how is that going to consist with the Eastern construction of Tilden's views?" I queried.

"That is the construction we put on his views

queried.
"That is the construction we put on his views as expressed in the letter, which is a modifica-tion of his personal views to accommodate him-self to the views of the party," was his response.
"The letter, with the action of the House in repealing the Resumption clause, which the Republican Senate will not repeal, makes the issue clear and unmistakable. That places the issue clear and unmistakable. That places the two parties in line upon the question, and it cannot be escaped. The issue will be made sharply, too, and it will gain us Republican votes in this region, where the people are in express the part is 2. arnest about it."
And that, I found on pressing my investiga-

KEY TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

And that, I found on pressing my investigations here, gives the

KEY TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN
in this State. Later in the day, I met ex-Congressman Ashley, who, since he went-off in the Greeley bolt, has become a Democrat in full membership, and will probably be the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district,—Frank Hurd, the present Democratic Representative, having scaled him down by acting with the Hard-Money Democrats in Congress so long that, his vote in favor of the repeal of the Resumption clause doesn't count. I asked Ashley whether the Democracy were going into the canvass upon the currency issue, upon the construction of Tilden's letter indicated.

"Certainly," he replied; "it will strengthen Tilden immensely. It will reduce the Cooper and Cary vote. If it fetches that under 10,000 in the State, we shall carry it. Every Cooper vote will be a Democratic vote, you can count to a certainty. And every vote drawn off for the Temperance ticket, for Green Clay Smith, will as certainly be a Republican vote. All that is needed is to get down to under 10,000 the Cooper vote. The Temperance vote will equal that. [In 1874 it was 7,815, but in 1875 it was but 2,598.] On this very issue, you know, Gov. Hayes' majority last fall was but 5,444, and it was the thrusting of the Pope's big toe into the canvass on the school question that made that. Hayes has made the issue in his letter, and can't go back of it. He puts himself on record as against the repeal of the Resumption act until something better looking to resumption can be substituted for it. And yet about four-fifths of the business-men of this town have signed a petition praying for the repeal of the Resumption act until something better looking to resumption can be substituted for it. And yet about four-fifths of the business-men of this town have signed a petition praying for the repeal of the Resumption act until something better looking to resumption can be substituted for it. And yet about four-fifths of the business-men of this town have signed

There is

MORE OF IT IN THE PARTY HERE
than elsewhere in the State. There was so much
of it, indeed, that the delegates from here to
the last State Convention were pledged or instructed to urge a declaration in favor
of the repeal of the Resumption act.
Gen. Wager Swayne, who does not
in the least sympathize with Rag.Babyism,
explained it by saying, "Toledo is a young city,
with very little accumulated capital, doing a
large business on credit, and our business-men
are afraid of anything looking like contraction.
Most of that sentiment is in the Democratic
party. Some Republicans share it; but they
can be taught botter, and the Republican party
of the district cannot run against Hayes' letter
of acceptance."

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Cov. who these

of the district cannot run against Hayes' letter of acceptance."

Ex-Secretary-of-the-Interior Cox, who, though engrossed in railroad affairs, is taking a lively interest in the approaching canvass, in which, he told me, he expected to take part, spoke-out explicitly on this point. Said he: "I can't say whether there is much Greenbackism among the Republicans of this quarter of the State.

whether there is much Greenbackism among the Republicans of this quarter of the State. But the party here is not going to set up in opposition to Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance. There is, I think, no danger of that. Gov. Hayes made the fight once on this very issue, and there can be no mistaking his position upon it. He is right, and

MUST BE SUSTAINED.

And, in this, Gen. Cox undoubtedly gave utterance to the controlling sentiment of the party in this, district. Gen. John W. Fuller, who is probably as well-advised as to the feeling in the party upon this question in the District, as is any other man in it, says that many of the business-men of the city who signed the petition sent Senator Sherman, praying the repeal of the Resumption act, are beginning to grow ashamed of it; and the like testimonials come from other quarters.

In this portion of Ohio at least, and probably throughout the State, except in the Cleveland District, the Greenback issue will doubtless be forced into the campaign; and

THE EDITING SPECTACLE

will be presented of the Eastern Democracy supporting the ticket for the very reason the Western Democracy oppose it, and vice versa. The result of it in this State is easily foreseen. Hayes' canvass for Governor last fall served to array the Republican party against the rag-repudiation programme. What Greenbackism there is in the Republican party addn't both him then, and will not both him now. There is very little of it, indeed, and the men who hold it are not going to ignore the other issues involved in this canvass on account of it. They, in fact, are conceding away their views on the question, and the upshot of it will be to make the Republican party of Ohio more than ever pronounced against rag-repudiation; while the Ohio Democracy, with Tilden's letter as their platform, will probably fight the battle over on precisely the same grounds they did last fall, but with less prospect of success.

HARRYTH.

Thomas is the very mile of the and by his proposed of the control of the proposed of the control of the control

tion declares that no law shall be passed by Congress of any of the States impairing the obligation of a contract, and also that private property shall not be taken without just compensation. If this is so, they say, then See 4 of Art. 14 which says slaves shall not be paid for is in condict with other sections of the Constitution. They go on to argue that, under all decisions of the Courts, and the rule of construction of statues, where there is a condict of laws, the new must give way to the old; therefore, this Sec. 4 of Art. 14 is void. Now, they believe this; and a late speech made by Gov. Vance in North Carolina proves what I say is true, for he asserted it on the stump. When you say to them that it was a War measure, and that, lafore it was adopted, they had forfeited all rights under the Constitution, they reply that a large number of slaveholders were not in the army, and had nothing to do with the War, and the Government had no right to take such porsons' property say more than it had the property of a person in the North. They have determined to get a majority in the Government, and then they propose to get a change in the Supreme Court. It will not be long, they say, before some of the present Judges must die or retire from the Bench; and, when their places are filled with Southern men, it will be a very easy thing for the Supreme Court. It will not be long, they say, before some of the present Judges must die or retire from the Bench; and, when their places are filled with Southern men, it will be a very easy thing for the Supreme Court to make such decisions as they claim will be just to them.

That (eaid the General) is the scheme they are preparing to carry out; and, startling as it may appear, it is not a bit more so than the assertion made a few years ago, that they would-have a hundred Rebel General's in Congress before Grant's successor was elected, and that the Democratic party at the North would be at their back; yet this has come to be true, and they confidently expect to carry out these

that rattling speech.

cratic fraternity from this on. I do not believe the General gave as much attention to politics in all his life before as he has since he made that rattling speech.

LAND-GRAWS AND GRABS.

The New York World recently published a statement of the donation of public land to corporations, to show that the Republicans had given away more in fifteen years than Democrats in forty-three years. If the statement is as truthful concerning other States as it is of lows, it is a poor showing. No donation is there given prior to 1864,—thus omitting that stupendous sequestration of the public domain known as the DesMoines-River Land Grant, which has been such a source of trouble, and immense loss to the State. That was a Democratic scheme, pure and simple. In 1846 a scheme was concected to improve the DesMoines River and for that purpose a Democratic Congress was induced to enact that "There is hereby granted to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork [the present site of the City of Des Moines], in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold, and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered, or appropriated) in a strip 5 miles in width on each side of the river, to be selected withinsaid Territory." By this act, \$31,000 acres were set spart for this purpose, For two years it was held and decided, without question, that the grant of lands was applicable only below the Raccoon Forks; and, under this construction, in 1847 a Board of Public Works was appointed by the State to improve the navigation of the river. In 1848 an important election of Congressmen was held in the State, and the Democrats concocted the scheme, and laid it before the people, that the grant extended to the source of the river, and order the lands reserved to the State to improve the mouth to the source of the river, and induced him to declare that the grant extended from the mouth to the source of the riv

At the election, in 1849, of Congressman, when it was found the Whigs had voted against this Democratic scheme to sequestrate the public domain above the Forks, and elected Dan F. Miller, the Democrate stole the poll-books containing the vote of Fottawattamic County, which then embraced the entire northwest part of the State, in the Valley of the Des Moines River,—claiming that the Mormons were not voters. These books were chucked into Judge Hall's saddle-bags while he was on his way south to Burlington. This being done, William Thompson was declared elected, and Thompson was one of the party who aided in securing the grant above the Forks. The poll-book fraud was discovered, and the books traced to the possession of Charles Mason, and Thompson was ousted Judge Hall, when called on to explain his possession of the poll-books, said he found them in his saddlebags when he arrived at home; but a gentleman on the other side, knowing the ring who were privy or parties to the stealing, remarked that probably had the Judge, when half-way home, opened his bags and found the books were not there, he would have been a much-surprised man.

All this little Democratic game, of donating 1,231,000 acres of land to a corporation, the World omits from its list, probably because it would not look well.

GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? UNDISQUISED THREATS OF MASSACRE—A "MAR-GIM FOR INTIMIDATION" A STRONG REPUB-LICAN COUNTY WHICH "SHAN'T BE" CAR-RIED BY THE REPUBLICANS—WHAT SOUTH-ERN DEMOCRATS CALL WORDS OF COUNSEL. The following extracts from Southern papers tell their own story. Their plain meaning is death to the Republicans and victory at the ballot-box by the aid of bullets and assassination: THE MISSISSIPPI USURPATION TO BE HELD "AT

ALL MAZARDS."

Candon (Miss.) Mail.

Write it upon your banners, fling it to the breeze, flaunt it in the face of the enemy, that we, the honest people of Mississippi, having conquered a glorious victory at the ballot-box last November, are determined to hold our vantage ground at every hazard. every hazard.

DEFIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

DEFIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

If the Governor makes no requisition, and Grant sends the troops anyhow, will not the people be justified before the law in restating the intervention of the military in time of peace? Let the Constitutional lawyers of the Republican party "crack this nut."

Gov. Stone is the commander in Mississippi, and when troops are nerded in this State he or the Legislature will call for them. Until such call is made the troops commanded by Col. Brooke are trespassers, and Gov. Stone will be justified in ordering him to attend to his own affairs. If Gen. Auger is anxious to do something, let him send Col. Brooke to the Indian Territory. His presence in Mississippi is not needed, and should not be tolerated.

tolerated.

BULLETS HEAVIER THAN BALLOTS.

Lynchburg (Va.) Star.

The South Carolina negroes are getting their backs up. They had better remember the fate of their brethren in Mississippi. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." vention is worth a pound of cure."

THE SPIRIT OF THE LATE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN.

Aberdean Ramminer, July 20, 1876.

God gave the victory to a people who were contending for liberation from the basest thraidom ever ndured by a civilized race, and who would have been justified in swinging up their oppressors as lood for the buzzards to the boughs of our forest rees.

THE ONLY MEANS OF SAPETY.

Magnita (Miss.) Heraid.

If the negroes of Pike County desire to continue the amicable relations now existing between them and the whites, to have their rights respected, and to prosper, let them prove it by organizing Democratic Clubs and by voting for Tilden and Hendricks.

A SUGGESTIVE "MARGIN"—INTIMIDATION MADE A SUGGESTIVE "MARGIN"—INTIMIDATION MADE EASY.

[On the 8th of July last the United States Grand Jury, sitting at Oxford, Miss., made its report, stating, among other things, that "the fraud, intimidation, and violence perpetrated at the last election is without parallel in the annals of history," but also pointing out some of the defects in the National Election law, and their failure to find indictments in consequence. Reviewing this report the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury is led to sav:]

"The lesson we draw for our benefit from this report and action of this packed jury is, that there is quite a margin for "intimidation" between us and the boundaries of the law, and we can govern ourselves accordingly."

HOW THE CAMPAION OPENS IN MISSISSIPPI.

and the counteries of the state, and we can dover ourselves accordingly."

HOW THE CAMPAION OPENS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Canton Mail.

David Jenks, Alfred Handy, and some others might just as well make up their minds to ground arms now as later in the campaign. They need not try to exert this county against honest rule. Bit tean't be done. They need not try to exert the passions of the ignorant masses against the more intelligent. It shan't be done. We tell them so right new. Let them weigh our words of counsel, and be profited thereby.

[Canton is in Madison County, Miss., which gave Grant 2.400 majority in 1872, and is Republican by that majority to-day.]

BAYE THE WHITE BANDITI.

Okolona (Miss.) States.

The Hamburg (S. C.) riot is the intest sensution.

The Sioux Indian massacer fired the Northern heart somewhat, but nothing to compare with the Hamburg affair, in which half-a-dozen colored militia met the usual fate in a race conflict. Some of our Representatives in Congress pour vials of wrath upon the white banditit. This may be wise policy, but the principle we do not like.

THE HAMBURG MASSACRE INDORSED.

[The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, edited by E. Barksdale, the bosom friend of Jeff Davis and Col. Lamar, the Democratic official organ of Mississippi, and the most induential paper in the State, has this to say of the Hamburg massacre:

'No impartial person can read the reports of the affair without approving the conduct of the whites, and at the same time sympathizing with them in the misfortune of having been forced to such an extremity of action in self-defense."

DEMOCRATIC TALBHOOD AND MALHONITY.

Brandon (Miss.) Republican (Democratic).

Twitchell, the Coushatta Radical thief, who was shot to some weeks since by one of his partners in crime whom he had swindled, has gone North as a "campaign document." The fellow shot both his arms off and crippled him in one log, and he is now exhibiting himself as a martyr, and telling the people he was shot by the Ku Kulux of Louislana. He ought to have been hanged or b

white current coins were depreciated, to the regitation of the banks for solvency, the avoidance of underweight and confusion cosmon on 'Change, the certainty of payment, and the security against loss in carrying coin to and from 'Change.

This solves the whole mystery of the wonderful premium on bank-paper credits over coin, which has been the basis of so many currency theories.

Mr. Speaker, we have to day a banking system is many respects similar to that of Venice, which is quoised as the ideal of successful business management. The Republic of Venice guaranteed is solvency of the bank to those who used its credit to discharge debts. The United States does the same to bill-holders of the bank. While the last gave the option to the credit or to receive payment by credit or in cash, the credit was worth its face in its coin standard. So are gold bank-notes worth their face in coin. When cash payment was interrupted the credits fell to a discount. Irredeemable paper circulate at par with coin has been tried in other countries and proved a failure is every case. Our Geversment the discount and affaire in every case. Our Geversment the distance of the states notes receivable in payment of all public dues, even in so smail an amount as \$2,000,000, proved a failure when not redeemable in coin and demand.

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per cent premium for bank credits in deceases the concern and the concern and

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Remarkable Ho Akanyam ---Milk-h

Plans Paralyzed by Affairs of the

THIRD 1 PALB-FACES OF GAMBAE

earmen of Ugandam yoro, on the shore of Mtesa, Emperor of Ugar his promise to me so far as force sufficient to pierce the Kabba Rega, and to pene yanza, near which we we to reach the lake, arink cure much information re ous countries, I soon percition of the lake was out of I then and there resolved ney with the exploration having penetrated by Raga's country, it would pect that 2,000 men could

NO THOROUGHPARE Ever since Sir Samuel 1 Ever since Sir Samuel Ba force provoked the hostilit Kamrasi, Unyoro is a close of a pale complexion, be. Europeans Pesides, Gorde north frequently energe, ever they are met, and t. Kabba Rega bears to Europeans South of Unyoro ext Aukori, inhabited by a ponumbers have generally be to give Mtesa measure for, for blow, and whose ferocit win to strangers have co

"Gen." Samboozi and 2,0

UGANDA SAPRLY
Our march across Ugas
west, was uninterrupted
the secret joy I felt in be
move to new fieles of exa brave show of spears a
ing across the easy swell
Unganda. Game was
twenty-seven harte-beest
love of hunting and our n

A LOFT!

Having arrived at the fr
made all warlike prepara
entered Kabba Rega's te
fied before us, leaving the
haste behind them, of wh
On the 9th we camped at
mendous mountain
on altitude of 5,500
sea. East of the low
camped, the Katouga
from the north to the eas
Lake Victoria; and, wes
Eusango River boomed it
many cataracts and falls
to Lake Albert. From o
of Kabuga we obtained
the King of Mountains, etalus an altitude of betweet
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A RACE OF SINGULARL.
Some half-dozen of the
and at sight of them I's
Mukamba, King of Uzige

and at sight of them I'v Mukamba, King of Uzige myself respecting white north of his country. Face, and some of the beautiful. Their hair is brown in color. Their fe thin; but their noses, the somewhat thick at the p descendants are scattered. Ankori, and Ruanda, and the latter powerful country and the latter powerful country of Sasua Islands, in the descendant of this tribe.

WHENCE CAME? WHENCE CAME? Whence came these bad no means of ascerts Waganda, who say that gave them the land aro baragara Mountain, wicksitudes, they have recuturies. On the apple hast, they retreat to the lain, the intense cold of latermined of their ene Emperor Mtesa dispatch with about 100,000 men, Usongora; but, though Uganda occupied the great height in pursuit, the inclement climate to mg captured more than the pale-faced tribe hav inspregnable fortress at The mountain, it appears, for on the summit about 500 yards in length which these a column-lik A rim of firm rock, like rumanit, within which where the principal me ple reside.

Two men of this tribe at first glance for Greek companied Sekajugu, a boussi, and our expedition back to Uganda; but the communicative, and not their tribe could I obt diet consists of milk a ware the only men of runder Samboozi who pot mileb-come to supply the

Correspondence N. KAWANGA, FRONTIEP UNYORO AND UGANDA, 18, 1876.—Six days ag expedition under my c

paka, in the face of the th Rega, King of Unyoro, an

Upon considering the chit the various routes to Lake too evident to me that, um Waganda, I could not so lake, and that, even with it the Emperor assisted me would be almost hopeless in hold our ground long enouset out on a two months' varid find on my return the and safe. On representing Emperor, he and his Ch 2,000 men were amply sulf would not dure lift a speada, because it was he (M Kabba Rega on the throne not quite convinced with gave me that there would treated him no further, bu "Gen." Samboozi and 3,0 urd march across Ugar

STANLEY.

The Remaining Letters from the Central-African Explorer.

His March to the Shore of the Victoria Niyanza.

He Is Unable to Explore the Lake, on Account of Hostile Natives.

The Pale-Faces of Gambaragara-A Beautiful People-Their Mountain-Forfress.

The Salt-Field of Usongora--A Very Land of Wonders.

Mtasa Offers an Escort of 90,000 Men-Karagwe and the Kagera River.

Remarkable Hot Springs --- The Akanyam --- A Place of Milk-Misers.

Plans Paralyzed by Famine--- Domestic Affairs of the Expedition.

THIRD LETTER. EXPEDITION TO THE ALBERT NIVANZA—THE PALE-FACES OF GAMBARAGARA—A LAND OF

ondence New York Herald. KAWANGA, FRONTIER VILLAGE BETWEEN UNYORO AND UGANDA, CENTRAL AFRICA, Jan. 18, 1876 .- Six days ago, the Anglo-American expedition under my command, and 2,000 choice spearmen of Uganda under command of "Gen." nboozi, were encamped at Unyampaka Unyoro, on the shore of the Albert Niyanza. esa, Emperor of Uganda, faithfully fulfilled his promise to me so far as to furnish me with force sufficient to pierce the hostile country of Kabba Rega, and to penetrate to the Albert Niyanza, near which we were encamped three days. But, though we were successful so far as to reach the lake, drink of its waters, take a couple of astronomical observations, and pro-cure much information respecting the contiguous countries, I soon perceived that exploration of the lake was out of the question, unles I then and there resolved to terminate my journey with the exploration of the Albert. For, having penetrated by force through Kabba Raga's country, it would have been folly to expect that 2,000 men could long soccupy Unyampaka, in the face of the thousands which Kabba Rega, King of Unyoro, and Mtambuko, King of Ankori, would array against them.

NO THOROUGHPARE FOR WHITE MAN. Free since Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian force provoked the hostility of the successor to force provoked the hostility of the successor to Kamrasi, Unyoro is a closed country to any man of a pale complexion, be he Arab, Turk, or European Pesides, Gordon's officers in the north frequently engage the Wangoro wherever they are met, and thus the hate which Kabba Rega bears to Europeans is not diminishing. South of Unyoro extends the country of Ankori, inhabited by a powerful tribe, whose numbers have generally been found sufficient to give Messa measure for measure and blow by blow, and whose ferocity and singular averant to strangers have compelled all trading caravans to keep clear of thein.

AN ESCORT OF 2,000 MEN.

Caravans to keep clear of them.

AN ESCORT OF 2,000 MEN.

Upon considering the chances of success along the various routes to Lake Albert, it became too evident to me that, unaided by a force of Waganda, I could not so much as reach the Waganda, I could not so much as reach the lake, and that, even with the Waganda, unless the Emperor assisted me with 50,000 or 60,000, it would be almost hopeless to expect that we could hold our ground long enough to enable me to set out on a two months' voyage of exploration, and find on my return the expedition still intact and safe. On representing these ideas to the Emperor, he and his Chiefs assured me that 2,000 men were amply sufficient, as Kabba Rega would not dare lift a spear against the Waganda, because it was he (Mtesa) who had scated Kabba Rega on the throne of Kamrasi. Though not quite convinced with the assurances Mtesa gave me that there would be no trouble, I entreated him no further, but accepted thankfully "Gen." Samboozi and 2,000 men as escort.

gave me that there would be no trouble, I entreated him no further, but accepted thankfully "Gen." Samboozi and 2,000 men as escort.

"Ganda sapely Traversed.

Our march across Uganda, west and northwest, was uninterrupted by any event to mar the secret joy I felt in being once more on the more to new fieles of exploration. We made a brave show of spears and guns while marching across the casy swells of pastoral Western Unganda. Game was also abundant, and twenty-seven harte-beests fell victims to my love of hunting and our necessities of life.

A LOFTY CAMP.

Having arrived at the frontier of Unyoro, we made all warlike preparations, and on Jan. 5 entered Kabba Rega's territory. The people field before us, leaving their provisions in their haste behind them, of which we made free use. On the 9th we camped at the base of the tremendous mountain called Kabuga, at an altitude of 5,500 feet above the sea. East of the low ridge on which we camped, the Katonga River was rounding from the north to the east on its course toward Lake Victoria; and, west of the camp, the Rusango River boomed hoarse thunder from its many cataracts and falls as it rushed westward to Lake Albert. From one of the many spurs of Kabuga we obtained a passing glimpse of the King of Mountains, Gambaragara, which attains an altitude of between 13,000 and 15,000 feet above the ocean. Snow is frequently seen, though not perpetual. On its summit dwell the chief medicine-men of Kabba Rega,—a people of European complexion.

A RACE of SINGULARLY-BRAUTIFUL WOMEN.

Some half-dozen of these people I have seen, and at sight of them I was reminded of what Mukamba King of Uzige, told Eivingstone and myself respecting white people who live far north of his country. They are a handsome race, and some of the women are singularly beautiful. Their hair is kinky, but inclined to brown in color. Their features are regular, lips this; but their noses, though well shaped, are somewhat thick at the point. Several of their descendants are seatered throughout Unyoro, An

Ankori, and Ruanda, and the Koyal family of the latter powerful country are distinguished, I am told, by their pale complexions. The Queen of Sasua Islands, in the Victoria Niyanza, is a descendant of this tribe.

WHENCE CAME THESE PEOPLE?

WHENCE CAME THESE PEOPLE?

We we have been singular people I have had no means of ascertaining except from the submantal part of an invading the great reservoirs of the Nile,—the Victoria and Albert Niyanzas,—the Pinker had no means of ascertaining except from the mountain dealers and the structure of the mountain dambaragara and tiges, the course of the watersheds, and the pay of the five free this watershed had been as a few black slaves. The great mountain dambaragara and tiges from of a great flee and the pay in the five from the pay in the five from the pay in the five from the pay in the p

themselves, states that they rebelled against Kabba Rega, and, to avoid his vengeance, sought refuge with him.

Another specimen of this tribe of white-complexioned people I saw at the Court of Miesa, in the person of Prince Namionju, the brother of the reigning Ring Nyika of Gambaragara. When I first saw him I took him for a young Arab of Cairo, who had taken up his residence in Uganda for some unknown reason; and it was not until I had seen several specimens of the same pale color that I could believe that there existed a large and numerous tribe of people of such singular color in the heart of Africa, remote from the track of all travelers and trading carayans.

Africa is certainly the "haunt of light-headed fable," romance, and superstitution; but I shall believe hereafter that there exists some alight modicum of truth in all the statements and revelations of these simple people. On the shores of the Victoria, in Usukuma, I heard of a people far north possessing very large dors, of such derce nature that they were often taken to war against the enemies of their masters. These people I subsequently ascertained to be the Wakedi, a tribe living north of Usoga. The same people also, in their various wars with Uganda, have frequently been found wearing iron armor. About four years ago, when exploring the Tanganyika with Livingstone and myself smiled at the absurdity of a white people north of Uzige. At that time Livingstone and myself smiled at the absurdity of a white people living in the heart of Africa, and ascribed the report to the brown color of the Warundi. Now I have not only seen the country of these white people, but several specimens of themselves at different periods and in different places. Were it not for the negroid hair, I should say they were Europeans, or some light-colored Asiatics, such as Syrians or Armenians.

ACLEW TO THER TRIBE ORIGIN.

Apropos of these singular people, I have heard that the first King of Klankler.

colored Asiatics, such as Syrians or Armenians.

Apropos of these singular people, I have heard that the first King of Kisbakks, a country southwest of Karagwe, was an Arsh, whose scimetar is still preserved with great reverence by the present reigning family of Kisbakks.

ON TO LAKE ALBERT.

Our further passage to Lake Albert was along the southern bank of the Rusango River, which winds in and out among deep mountain-folds, and rushes headlong on its course in roaring cataracts and brawling rapids. Ten hours swift marching enabled us to cross an unluhabited tract of Ankori and emerge again in Unyoro, in the district of Kitagwenda, which is well-populated and cultivated. Our sudden appearance on the scene, with drums beating, colors flying, and bugles blowing, drove the natives in a panic from their fields and their houses in such hot haste that many of our people found the family-porridge still cooking, and great pots full of milk standing ready for the evening-meal.

SKEKING INFORMATION.

It had heen previously agreed upon between "Gen." Samboozi and myself that, if the natives chose to permit our peaceful passage through Unyoro, no violence was to be done to any person. But at Kitagwenda we found ourselves in possession of a populous and thriving district, with not a single native near to give us information. Lake Albert, on the evening of Jan. 9, was about 3 miles due west from us; and it behooved us, that we might not be surprised, to obtain information as to the feelings of the natives toward us. Samboozi was clever enough to perceive our position, and he consented to send out 200 men next morning as scouts, and to capture a few men, through whom we could communicate with the Chief of Kitagwenda, and satisfy him that, if unmolested, we had no hostile intention, and, if permitted to reside two months, would pay him, in cloth, beads, or wire, for whatever we consumed. SEEKING INFORMATION.

months, would pay him, in cloth, beads, or wire, for whatever we consumed.

SETTLING-DOWN.

The next day was a halt, and the scouts brought in five natives, who were sent with a peaceful message to the Chief. The Chief did not deign to answer us, though we knew he resided on the summit of a mountain close by. On the 11th we moved our camp to within 1 mile of the edge of the plateau, 1,000 feet below which was the Albert Niyanza. Here we constructed our camp on the morning of the 11th, and, receiving no word from the Chief of the Kitagwenda or of Unyampaka, sent 500 Waganda and 50 of the Anglo-American expedition to seeke out a locality for a fenced camp, and to seeke out a locality for a fenced camp. And to seize upon all canoes along the coast at the base of the plateau on which we were camped. In about three hours the recomotiering party returned, bringing information that they had only succeeded in securing five small canoes, too small to be of any service to us, and that the alarm had already spread far along the coast the lake for war-purposes.

THE NATIVES SHOW FIGHT.

The 12th was spent by me in endeavoring to induce Samboozi to move to the lake, that we might build a fortified camp, and put the boat Lady Alice together; but it was in valu. The natives had by this time recovered their wits, and, strongly reinforced from the neighboring districts, they were preparing themselves for an effort to punish us for our temerity, and, by the impunity they enjoyed from attack, they occupied all the heights and villages east of our camp. Once we sallied out of our camp for a battle; but the natives, while withdrawing, told

districts, they were preparing themselves for an effort to punish us for our temerity, and, by the impunity they enjoyed from attack, they occupied all the heights and villages east of our camp. Once we sallied out of our camp for a battle; but the natives, while withdrawing, told us to keep our strength for the next day. Unable to persuade Samboozi to move his camp or stay longer than the next day, there remaled for us only to return with him to Uganda, for among such people it was useless to think for a moment that a peaceable residence would be permitted. Besides, the conntry was Unyoro and Kabba-Rega; the enemy of the Enropeans at Gondokors was the King. Therefore, a peaceful solution of our difficulty was out of the question. Accordingly, on the night of the 12th it was resolved to return, and try to discover some other country where the expedition could eamp in safety while I explored the lake in the Lady Alice.

BACK TO UGANDA.

On the morning of the 13th we set out on our return from the lake in order of battle,—500 spearmen in front, 500 spearmen for rear guard, 1,000 spearmen and the expedition in the centre. Whether it was our compact column that prevented an attack or not, I cannot say. We were, however, permitted to leave the country of Kitagwanda unmolested, the natives merely closing in on our rear to snatch stragglers. On the 14th our expedition comprised the rearguard, and as we entered Benga, in Unyoro, the natives rushed from some woods to attack us, but a few rounds of ball-cartridge dispersed them. On the 18th we re-entered Uganda.

A POOLARDIV EXPEDITION.

However slightingly your readers, may think of our trip to the Albert, honestly I do not suppose I have been guilty of such a hair-brained attempt as this before. Looking calmly at it now, I regard it as a great folly; but the sucess of having penetrated through Unyoro and reached the Albert redeemed it somewhat from absurdity. I sometimes think, though it would have been contrary to orders, that, having reached the Albert, in ould have

torious.
RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION THROUGH UN-

sake of booty, ascribe a cool courage to them, against which all their numbers and well-known expertness with shield and spear were of little avail. They are, besides, extremely clannish, and allow none of their tribe to intermarry with strangers; and their diet consists solely of milk. Their sole occupation consists in watching their cows, of which they have an immense number; and it was to capture some of those hyrds that the Emperor of Waganda sent 100,000 men under his Prime, Minister to Usongora. The expedition was successful, for by all secounts the Waganda returned to their country with about 90,000; but so dearly were they purchased with the loss of human life that is doubtful whether such a raid will again be attempted to Usongora.

P. S.—Our eamp on Lake Albert, in Unyampaka, was situated in longitude 31 deg. 34 min. 30 sec. by observation, and latitude 25 min. by account. The promontory of Usongora, due west, was about 15 miles.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

FOURTH LETTER. A GENEROUS OFFER FROM MTESA—THE KING OF KARAGWE—THE KAGERA RIVER—WONDERFUL

CAPITAL, KARAGWE, CENTRAL APRICA, MARCH 26, 1876.—Before parting with "Gen."
Samboozi, I received some more unkindness from him, which made another cause of complaint to add to his refusal o assist building a fenced campon Lake Albert. The "General," no doubt perceiving that his hopes of reward from me were very slim, under-took to reward himself, and accordingly refused to return three porters' loads of beads given him for carriage, and appropriated them for his own benefit. By such a proceeding he became guilty of theft, and, what is worse in Uganda, of disrespect and misbehavior to the Emperor's guest, and laid himself open to the severest penalties. My letter of complaint was no sooner received by the Emperor than a force of musketeers were dispatched under Saruti, their Chief, who despoiled "Gen." Samboozi of attle, wives, children, slaves, and every article he possessed, and the "General" himself was seized, bound, and carried in chains to the Emperor, whose influence must be used to save even his head.

A GENEROUS OFFER REFUSED. Mtess also sent a series of messages after me, imploring me to return, and promising me Sekibobo with 50,000 men and Mquenda with 40,000 men to escort me back again to Lake Albert, and giving me the solemn assurance that these Chiefs should defend the camp until I returned from my voyage of exploration. But, though I almost wept from sheer vexation. But, though I almost wept from sheer vexation, and was extremely sorry to refuse such a generous offer, I respectfully declined relying upon Wagands any more; and wrote him to that effect as fast as each message came from him. Besides, it was too far south, being encamped on the north banks of the Kagera liver when I first learned Mtesa's intentious, and to return from the Kagera to the Katonga and march back again to Lake Albert would have occupied three months, and should Sekibobo and Mquenda prove as faithless as Samboozi, I should find, on my return to Unyampaka from the lake, that the Waganda and the expedition were flown. I had many other strong reasons for persisting in my refusal to return; and, though I prosecuted my march to Karagwe, it was with a sad heart I bade farewell to my hopes of exploring Lake Albert from the east side.

a sad hear I oade harewent to my hopes of exploring Lake Albert from the east side.

TERRA INCOGNITA.

Until I arrived at Karagwe I was daily encouraged with the reports of simple natives that a country lay behind Mpororo where we would be received as friends; but on inquiry of the gentle, sweet-tempered Pagan Rumanika, I was informed that the friendly country was Utumbi, but was inaccessible, owing to the people of Mpororo, who would not even let his own people enter their territory. On asking if Rusinds was accessible to travelers, I was informed that at five different times Arabs had endeavored to open intercourse with them, but each time had been repulsed, and some had been murdered by the treacherous people. I then inquired if there was no road between Ruanda and Urundi by which I could reach Uzige. The old Kingsmiled at the question, and said the Warandi were worse than the natives of Ruanda. Not quite satisfied with his replies, I questioned Hamed Ibrihim, an Arab gentleman, who has done business with Karagwe twelve years. As to the possibility of penetrating anywhere west-

speak further on.

EXPLORING ALBERT NIYANZA.

While exploring the Victoria Lake I ascended a few miles up the Kagera, and was then struck with its great volume and depth—so much so as to rank it as the principle affluent of the Victoria Lake. But in coming south, and crossing it at Kitangule, I sounded it and found 14 fathoms of water, or 84 feet deep, and 130 yards wide. This fact, added to the determined opinion of the natives that the Kagera was an arm of the Albert Niyanza, caused me to think the river worth exploring. I knew, as all know who know anything of African geography, that the Kagera could not be an affluent of Lake Albert, but their repeated statements to that effect caused me to suspect that such a great body of water could not be created by the drainage of Ruanda and Karegwa,—that it ought to have its source, much further, or from some lake situate between Lakes Albert and Tanganyika.

LAKE WINDERNERE.

When I explored Lake Windermere I discovered, by sounding, that it had an average depth of 40 feet, and that it was fed and drained by the Kagera. On entering the Kagera i stated that it flashed on my mind that the Kagera was the real parents of the Victoria Niie; by sounding I found 52 feet of water in a river 50 yards wide. I proceeded on my voyage three days up the river, and came to another lake about nine miles long and a mile in width, situate on the right hand of the stream. At the southern end of the lake, and after working our way through two miles of papyrus, we came to the Island of Unyamubl, a mile and a half in length.

THE SECRET OF KAGERA REVEALED.

way through two mises of parties, and a half in length.

THE SECRET OF KAGERA REVEALED.

Ascending the highest point on the island, the secret of the Ingesa or Kagera was revealed. Standing in the middle of the island, I perceived it was about 3 miles from the coast of Karagwe and 3 miles from the coast of Karagwe and 3 miles from the coast of Kishakka west, so that the width of the ligesa at this point was about 6 miles, and north it stretched away broader, and beyond the horizon green papyri mixed with broad gray gleams of water. I discovered, after furtner exploration, that the expanses of papyri floated over a depth of from 9 to 14 feet of water; that the papyri, in fact, covered a large portion of a long, shallow lake; that the river, though apparently a mere swift, flowing body of water, confined apparently within proper banks by dense, tall fields of papyri, was a mere current, and that underneath the papyri it supplied a lake, varying from 5 to 14 miles in width, and about 80 geographical miles in length.

Descending the Kagera again, some 5 miles miles in length.

Descending the Kagera again, some 5 miles from Unyamuba, the boat entered a large lake on the left side, which, when explored, proved to be 13 geographical miles, in length by 8 in breadth.

DESCRIPTION OF KAGERA.

breadth.

DESCRIPTION OF KAGERA.

Throughout the entire length (80 miles) the Kagera maintains almost the same volume and almost the same width, discharging its surplus waters to the right and to the left as it flows on, feeding, by means of the underground channels, what provides the called by an observer on land

seventeen separate lakes, but which are in reantity one lake, connected together underneath the fields of papyri, and by lagoon-like channels meandering tortuously enough between detached fields of the most prolitiered. The open expanses of water are called by the natives so many "rwerus" or lakes; the lagoons connecting them and the reed-covered water are known by the name of "Ingezi." What Speke has styled Lake Windermere is one of these rwerus, and is 9 mites in extreme length and from 1 to 3 miles in width. By boiling point I ascertained it to be at an altitude of 3,700 feet above the ocean and about 330 feet above Lake Victoria. The extreme north point of this singular lake is north by east from Uhimba south; its extreme southern point, Karagwe, occupies the whole of its eastern side. Southwest it is bounded by Kishakka, west by Muvari, in Ruanda, northwest by Mpororo, and northeast by Ankori. At the point where Ankori faces Karagwe the lake contracts, becomes a tunultuous, noisy river, creates whirlpools and dashes itself madly into foam and spray against opposing rocks, and finally rolls over a wall of rock 16 or 12 feet deep with a tremendous uproar—forwhich the natives

creates whiripools and dasnes itself madly into foam and spray against opposing rocks, and finally rolls over a wall of rock 10 or 12 feet deep with a tremendous uproar—for which the natives call it Morongo, or the Noisy Falls.

THE WONDERFUL HOT SPRINGS OF MLAGATA.

On returning from my voyage of exploration—during which time I was most hospitably entertained, so powerful was the name of the gentle pagan Rumamika—I requested guides to take me overland to the hot springs of Miagata, which have obtained such renown throughout all the neighboring countries for their healing properties. Two days' severe marching toward the north brought us to a deep-wooded gorge wherein the hot-springs are situated. I discovered a most astonishing variety of plants, herbs, trees, and bushes; for here Nature was in her most prolife mood. She shot forth her products with such vigor that each plant seemed to strangle the others for lack of room. They so elambered over one another that small hills of brush were formed, the lowest in the heap stifled by the uppermost, and through the heaps thus formed tall invules shot forth an arrow's flight into the upper air, with globes of radiant, green foliage upon their stem-like crowns.

Invalida AT THE SPRINGS.

The springs were visited at this time by numbers of diseased persons. Male and female were seen lying promiscuously in the hot pools half asleep, while their itely and ulcerous bodies were being half cooked. The hottest issued in streams from the base of a rocky hill, and when Fabrenheit's thermometer was placed in the water the mercury rose to 139 degrees. Four springs bubbled upward from the ground through a depth of dark, muddy sediment, and had a temperature of 110 degrees. These were the most favored by the natives, and the curative reputation of the springs was based on the properties of this water. I camped at the springs three days, and made free use of a reserved spring; but, excepting unusual cleanliness, I cannot say I enjoyed any benefit from the water. I drank about a gall

liquid, and can say this much, that it has no lax-ative effect on the system. A bottleful of the purest water I took away with me, in the hope that some day it may be analyzed by profes-sionals in Europe. Henry M. STANLEY.

FIFTH LETTER. THE KAGERA AND AKANYARU RIVERS—MILK-MINERS — PARALYZED BY FAMINE—PLANS FOR EXPLORING THE ALBERT NIYANZA.

Correspondence New York Revaid.

UBAGWE, WESTERN UNYAMWEZI, CENTRAL APRICA, April 24, 1876.—We departed from the capitol of Karagwe with very brave intentions and high aspirations. We had discovered that the Kagers River formed a great lake about 80 miles in length and from 5 to 14 miles in breadth, and that at Kiehakka the Kagera was still a powerful, deep-flowing river, and curious ous ideas within our minds as to the source of this noble river. Imbued with the thought that by journeying a sufficient distance along its right bank we might discover this source, we made ample preparations for the crossing of a wide wilderness, packed ten days' provisions of grain on the shoulders of each man of the expedition, and on the 27th of March set out for the

uninhabited land. THE SOUTH END OF LAKE KAGERA IN SIGHT. On the second day of our departure from the Karagwe capital we came to the east side of a lake, a long, narrow, winding body of water. We marched along its eastern shore for three days, a distance of 36 miles; on the fourth day and fifth day an obstructing ridge shut it from our view while marching, but by occasion-

as miled as the question, and said the Warnold were worse than the natives of Rundan, who has the the possibility of penetrating anywhere westward from any points used Kangew, his regiment of the possibility of penetrating anywhere westward from any points used Kangew, his regiment of the day and other cutting ridge, shull it to most all hope of ever again reaching Lake.

The PRINTING OF KALLEWT OFFILING Albert from the east side.

The PRINTING OFFILING PRINTING ALBERT OFFILING Albert from the east side.

The PRINTING OFFILING PRINTING OFFILING Albert from the east side of the would permit me to exportantion and the total control of Karagwe as far north as Miporore, and south to Luftly, a distance of 85 group replication and a control of Karagwe as far north as Miporore, and south to Luftly, a distance of 85 group replication and the total control of Karagwe and the would present the world of the lake we had so long followed:

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The Third The STAL ADIA Alies was convenient to the cause of geography.

The OFF ON AN EXPLOUISO FRIDTING ALIES AND ALI

discussion in their stomache that would shame the long-legged mortals of Bunding on the Victoria Lake. They are so creatfully affired of long include the country is searched to discover the stranger who is that if one cow dies from sixtures they have country is searched to discover the stranger who is the stranger of the stranger of

Gordon Pachs was kind enough to send me a Daily Telegraph of Dec. 24, 1874, and a Pall Mall Gazette of the same month, which I received in Uganda just before starting for the Albert Ni-

Uganda just before starting for the Albert Niyanza.

CAMERON'S DISCOVERY.

In the Telegraph I saw a short letter from Cameron, dated May 3, 1873, wherein he says he has discovered the outlet of the Tanganyika to be the Lukuga. Cameron has been fortunate and energetic, and deserves credit for the discovery. But he says he has not quite circumnavigated the Tanganyika, because he did not think it worth white after discovering the Lukuga. It may be Cameron, by this omission. has let me something to discover in the Tanganyika, but whether or not, the Lady Alice shall not quit the waters of that lake until I have finished the two-thirds left unvisited by me on my first expedition.

COL. LONG CONTRADIOTED.

In the Pail Mail Gasette I read a more startling statement, which deserves from me a flat contradiction, as no doubt it received from Col. Grant. The article stated that Col. Long, of the Egyptian service, declared that he had just returned from a visit to the King of Uganda, and had discovered, to his surprise, that Lake Victoria was a body of water about 12 miles in width!

NOW HAT SAYS M. LINANT DE BELLEFOND?

toria was a body of water about 12 miles in width!

WHAT SAYS M. LINANT DE BELLEFOND?

Now, I do know it as a fact that Col. Long, or Long Bey, was in Ugands July, 1878; but if he states that the Victoria Niyanza is only 12 miles in width, he states what every snub-nosed urchin in Uganda would declare to be the most astounding nonsense. The width of 12 miles is what I would give Murchison Bay, a portion of which bay is visible from Kibuga, one of the Emperor's capitals. If M. Linant de Bellefond, of the Egyptian service, who discovered me in Uganda, is now in Europe, he is requested to publish his opinion of Lake Victoria, even from what he saw of it from Usuvara.

A PRIVATE LETTER. RAGENYI-STANLEY'S LODGINGS-HIS MEN AND HIS GOODS-FOUR BATTLES-THE DRIFT OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE EXPEDITION.

Correspondence Boston Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. S.—I am so much interested to-day in a letter received from a far-off friend that I have given but little attention to the Exhibition. You will pardon me when you know who the friend is. His name is Stanley, and he is still doing yeoman service in the cause of African exploration. The letter came via Brindisi, and is dated "May 19," (can he mean May 19 of this year?) at the village of Kagelyi, Lake Victoria Niyanza. Mr. Stanley

Kagehyi, Lake Victoria Niyanza. Mr. Stanley writes:

KAGENYI

is a straggling village of cone huta, twenty or thirty in number, which are built somewhat in the form of a circle, hedged round by a fence of thorn fwisted between upright stakes. Sketch such a village in your imagination, and let the centre of it be dotted here and there with the forms of Kidlings under a hot, glowing sun. Let a couple of warriors and a few round-bellied children be seen among them, and near a tail hut, which is the Chief a, plant a tailer tree, under whose shade sit a few elders in council with their chief. So much for the village; I am sure you will know it if you come this way. Now outside the village, yet touching the fence, begin to draw the form of a square camp, about afty yards square, each side flanked with low, square huts, under the eaves of which place as many figures of men as you please—for we have many—and you have the camp of the Anglo-American Expedition commanded by your friend and humble servant. From the centre of the camp you may see the Lake Victoria, or that portion of it that I have called Speke Gulf, and 25 miles distant you may see table-topped Magita, the largest island of Uker-

From the centre of the camp you may see the Lake Victoria, or that portion of it that I have called Speke Gulf, and 25 miles distant you may see table-topped Magita, the largest leland of Ukerave, and toward the northwest a clear horizon, with nothing between water and sky to mar its level. The surface of the lake, which approaches to within 100 yards of the camp, is much ruffled just at present with a northwest breeze, and though the sun is glowing hot, under the shade it is agreeable enough, so that nobody perspires or is troubled with the heat. You must understand that there is a vast difference between New York and Central African heat. Yours is a sweltering heat, begetting languor and thirst; ours is a dry heat, permitting activity and action without thirst or perspiration. If we exposed ourselves to the Sin we would feel quite as though we were being baked.

Come with meto

MY LODGINGS

now. I lodge in a hat but little inferior in size to the Chief's. In it is stored the luggage of the expedition, which fills one-half; it is about 6 tons in weight, and consists of cloth, beads, wire, shells, ammunition, powder-barrels, portmanteaus, iron runks, photographic apparatus, scientific instruments, pontoons, sections of boat, etc., etc. The other half of the hut is my sleeping, dining, and hall room. It is as dark as pitch within, for light cannot penetrate the mud with which the woodwork is liberally daubed. The floor is of dried mud, thickly covered with dust, which breeds fleas and other vermin, to be a plague to me and to my poor dogs. I have four youthful Mercuries of ebon color attending me, who on the march carry my personal weapons of oftense. I do not need so many servants to wait on me, but such is their pleasure. They find their reward in the liberal leavings of the table. Did they not minister to me, they know they would have to subsist on their rations, and black youths have such capacity of distension in their stomaches that would shame the veriest glutton in Europe. If I have a goat killed for the

definitely. One says that it is an arm of Luta Nzige, or Lake Albert; another declares it to be a separate lake. Whatever it be I believe I will be able to discover at a later period.

With the best intentions to prosecute my explorations along the Kagera, I was paralyzed by famine in Usui and the hostility of the Warund, and was obliged to shandon exploration from this side of the Tanganyika. Summing up all the chances remaining for me to do good work without expending vainly my goods and the health and energy left in me, I saw it was useless to sit down and launch invectives against the intractable natives, and that it was far better and more manly to burry on to other regions, and try Lake Albert by another route from the opposite quarter.

PLANS FOR EXPLORING LATER ALBERT.

You will perceive by this letter that I am now in Western Unyamwesi, about fifteen days journey from Ujiji. What I propose doing now is to proceed quickly to Ujiji, then explore the Tanganyika in my boat, and from Uzige strike north to the Albert, and if that road be not open, to cross the Tanganyika and travel north by a circultous course to effect the exploration of the Albert. It may not be actually necessary to explore that lake, for Gordon or some of his officers may have accomplished that work, but I have no means of knowing whether they have done so or not; if therefore remains for me, if the feat is possible, to circumnavigate it. If it is not, I shall strike out for other regions and continue exploration elsewhere, until my poverty of goods warns me to return.

NEWS FROM THE OUTER WORLD.

Gordon Pacha was kind enough to send me a Daily Telegraph of Dec. 24, 1874, and a Pall Mall.

Guzette of the same month, which I received in Uganda just before starting for the Albert Ni-

FOR SALE-91x178 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV. NOR of Twenty-third-st., cheap, and long time if sired. Sox178 feet, Prairie-av, north Twenticth-st. years' time. 109 feet on Tweuty-third-st., che HENRY L. HILL, 142 Deerborn-st. FOR SALE-ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT HOU finished in hardwood; fine stable, and clear of cumbrance; located near Union Fark. Would take or two clear lots in same location for first payme Address P 4, Tribune office. Address P 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-83, 700-81, 200 DOWN, BALANCE IN
5 years, 10-room dwelling, lot-26x130, on Green st.,
between Monroe and Adams. This is certainly ibargain, It is within one block of street-cars, and II
minutes walk from the Court-House. Sewer, water,
gas, etc.; street paved. It certainly ought to sell as
these figures. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

these figures. T. B. BOYD, Koom 14, 146 Madison-st.

POR SALE—ON LONG TIME AND WITHOUT ANY
money down to parties who will build, 300 feet corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court, within two
blocks of Kenwood depot. WING & PARLLIN, 85
East Washington-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—ON LONG TIME, LOTS ADJOINING
Inew fire-limits. Shade-trees have been set out
over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid.
These lots will enhance in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this property. Price of
lots, 3475 to \$600. WING & FARLLIN, 85 Rast Washington-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—VERY CHEAP—OR TO EXCHANGE—
Brick residence, two stories, well located on West
Side; \$3,500. WALLER BROS., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-\$450 MORTGAGE, WEEKLY PAY ments; \$100 has already been paid on same; se cured on furniture cost \$1,000, will sell for \$300 cash Address 0 48, Tribune office. FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV.-50 FRET, NEAL Thirty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Kendall Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Washington-stz.

TOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, NEW TWOstory houses 4 and 6 rooms and 50 feet to for \$800
and \$1,000, near depot, school, &c., on easy monthly
payments. It will pay to call get particulars of T. C.
HILL, 4 Lakeside Bullding.
POR SALE—4100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT,
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapses property
in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train
already on. IRA BROWN: 142 Lassile-sts. Room 4.
POR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE
I houses and lots. The finest suburb of Chicago.
Prices and terms to suit anybody. Ten cents fare.
0. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 3. O. J. STOUGH, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

POR SALE—AT PARKSIDE. ON ILLINOIS CRN.

tral Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House, 35 minntes ride; lots on Madison and Linden-ava., within one
block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded; 18 trains daily turnish easy access to and from the
city. This property is within 3 blocks of South Park.
Price of lots from 4400 to \$600.

East Washington-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—960 PER ACRE—ONE OF THE FINEST farms of 240 acres in Cook County, 17 miles from Couri-House, large dwelling, all fenced and cross fenced, 1 mile from Willow Springs Station on Atton R. R., \$2,500 down, balance as long as wanted, \$25 per acro—Farm of 100 acres a miles south of No-ble Station on O. & M. R. R., Richland Co., Ill., well improved. mproved. \$50—A splendid farm, 180 acres, 1 mile from depot a Will Co., III., well improved and splendid land. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAP, ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS:
T a fruit-farm 24 miles from 8t. Joseph, Mich.,
ten acres, eight acres in young orchard of all kinds of
fruit. Address SQUIRE BREWER, St. Joseph, Mich. FOR SALE-FARM-OR EXCHANGE FOR MER-co., Wis. Co., Wis.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS AND
Acre property, in tracts 2 to 250 acres, within 25
miles of Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-CLEAR RAVENSWOOD LOTS IN EX change for handsome houses in that vicinity. A BARRETT, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sta.

FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCH'S bonds, or other good security or collaterals; a money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room DALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO Do loan on improved city property and productive farms. Sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000. 7 Hawley Bulld-ing, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sis. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CUIS-ful rens rates. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Wash-ington-si.

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MOREY TO LOAN—ATS PER CENT ON FARMS
In Illinoia. Money on hand. No delay if perfect
title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill. \$60.000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT. JOHN

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY, etc., for residents of any State. Affiliavit sufficient proof. No charge unless successful. P. MONTGOM-BERY, Room 19, 162 Weshington-st., Chicago.

Divorces Quiethy Obtained For Incompatibility, etc. Legal everywhere. Affidavits sufficient proof. Residence immaterial. Fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN. Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

Divorces Legally And Quietly Obtained not material. Fee after decree. Rest city references, Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashiand Block, Chicago, III.

Divorces Legally And Quietly Obtained for the responsibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Rest city references, Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashiand Block, Chicago, III.

Divorces Legally And Quietly Obtained for the responsibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

76 RAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—with use of plano.

582 SOUTH STATE-ST., NEAR TWELFTH—week, with use of plano.

Flotels.

NEW YORK HOTEL, FORWERLY ADAMS HOUSE, & Midegan-av.—Backling from \$5 to \$9 per week. Rooms without board from \$2 to \$3; lodgings, 50c.

A UCTION SALE—MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 14.
A si 10 a.m., at Wren & Co. 18, 192 and 104 Washington-st., of 4 horses, 6 to 3 and 2 open buggles, 2 grocery wagons, 1 landau carriage, 6 sets of single and 2
sets of double harness. Sale by order of J. C. WHITNEY, Mortgages.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS TOP
A buggles, very little used and in perfect order,
comprising six of our own make, others made by Brewster, Gosling, Hayde & O'Brien. Coan & Ten Brocke,
and other makers; also willow phaeton, with standing
top; also nice six-seat rockaway and several cheaper
buggles for business use; doctor's phaeton, speeding
buggles, ct.s. We are prepared to sell at very reasonabic prices, and invite inspection. PENMOYER & CO.,
302 Wabash-av.

A UCTION TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATAuriays at 198 East Washington-st.; 200 cavalry
horses wanted. WESTON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PANKERS AND JEWELERS—HALL SAFE, FIRE and burglar, nearly new, suitable for bank or jeweler cheap for cash, or will trade for other property. LAY & RODDIN, Jewelers southeast corner Lake and Clark-sts.

R. L. RIMMER, DENTIST, HAVING RETURN-tic, No. 342 West Lake-st, corner May, where he will be pleased to see those who may require his services.

WANTED—TO BUY A PRIZEM'S ATLAS OF THE CITY of Chicago, comeplete. Address, stating price, O 23, Tribune offices.

MACHINERY.

FOR \$76-24-INCH BURK STONE MILL; MOST new; cost \$2.00; will grind anything. Address N 61, Tribune office.

Wanted—One Bullerworth & Son Ragels, and one ray duster. Above must be in good shape an irunning order. Address E. M. Hulss & CO., 142 Lake-5t.

THE EMPIRE PABLOR BEOTRAD COMPANY
T sells furniture, carpet, stores, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire Parint Bedstead on installments at the lowest cash price. Salesrooms 383 West Madison-8.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TOR SALE-7 OR 8 FOOT HANGE, ALL COMplete, and 12-foot seam table, with bestam. Both of the control of the contro

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc. WANTED-EXPERIENCED MAN IN GENERAL store; must be willing to work. Apoly by letter, with reference, to BUSINESS, Clifton, Ill.

WANTED-BRICKLAYERS TO GO TO THE country. Long job and good wages. Apply to-day at Room 24. No. 87 East Washington-4.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, MAN OR WOMAN, one used to hotel were. Apply this forenoon, A and 88 West Water-st., corper of Kinzle JOHN HAN-NIGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED-GORDON PERSS FEEDER: A 900D with boy who understands getting forms reasly, at CLANCY'S job printing office, 11s South Water-st.

WANTED-CARPENTERS TO LAY HARD WOOD flooring at 375 North Lasalle-st., near Maple.

WANTED-A PRESS FEEDER AT 152 WASHING-ton-st., Room 2. One that can make ready. Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—A TIDY, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN
to drive bus and lace care of horses; \$20 and
board per month. 412 West Maddison-st.

WANTED-A STOUT YOUNG MAN THAT CAN drive team. Apply 197 West Eighteenth-st. Employment Agencies-WANTED-200 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS and Michigan: saw-mill and farm-hands; free fare. A. G. BING S. CO., 17 North Clark-St.

WANTED-MEN FOR GRAEVL TRAIN, SEU-tions, saw-mills, farms, and one man and wife on a farm. 200 South Water-st., E. G. HAIGHT. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-COAL MINERS CO COAL MINERS can get work at Minonk Ill. Inquire at 134 La

Salle-st.

WANTED-MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packag: s, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, lil.

WANTED-A LIVE BUSINISSS MAN TO MANAGE business permanent. COBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Room 15 Metropolitan Block. COMPANY, Room 15 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE NEW GLASScutter, can-opener, and sharpener, chromos, and
100 fast-selling articles; pays immensely. AMERICAN
NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK, ONE THAT understands restaurant cooking. Apply Monday morning, corner Clinton and Carroll-stat, in the depot. WANTED-A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY after to-day to T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., 67 Washington-st., 1 to 3 p. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN giris for private families, hotels, and laundries; city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S. 80 Milwankee-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc. ITUATION WANTED-BY A PRESCRIPTION drug clerk; city references given. Address V s double office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH Seatleman lately from France having a fair knownedge of English and the banking business, in an officer salary not an object as much as improvement. References. Address E. CARREY, Esq., French Vice-Consul, Inter-Ocean Building. Inter-Ocean Building.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A BUSINESS HOUSE, to do office or any other work; can give good references, and must have employment. Address Z 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS

—By a practical cutter and tailor, in the country, to
cut and sew. Address 8 10, Tribuae office.

Conchinen, Tenmsters, etc.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND
groom; willing to be generally useful, and bring
first-class city references; English. Address Q 27,
Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—I WANT EMPLOYMENT
S 3 or 4 hours a day, with a dentiat: good city references for skill, etc.,—country dentist. Address Z in,
Tribune office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRADY, INTELLI
gent, and willing lad, living with his folks, in some
business, or to learn a trade. Good references, Ad
dress P 37. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GRADUATE OF TH
State Military College at Lexington, Va. (Wee
Point course) desires a position as instructor in som
schoolfor es ademy; testimonians unexceptionable. Ad
dress W W, 3342 Chestaut-ga. Philadelphis.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do general housework in a private family; best
of references given. Call for two days at 523 Larrabeast., up-stairs.

Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—ORMAN, NORWEGIAN,
O Swedish, Scandinavian, also other nationalities, with
satisfactory reference, can be last at 72 East Adams
it., Mrs. HALKAM'S office. CITUATIONS WANTED—BAKER'S NORTHWEST O ern Female Employment Offices are patronized by all first-class families and servants, 416 Waban-av. and 60 State-st., northwest corner Randolph, basement. CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OD

good female help and girls in need of situations can
be supplied at Mrs. M. Shirlf S employment office,
No. 17 Granger-st., between waits and sequele. No. 17 Granger-is-, between walls and sedgwice.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
Second Scandinavian and German formals help-can
be supplied at MES, DISK FS office. In Mily Markets SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help, of all nationalities, can be suited at MRS. S. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, ON Indiana-av, for two, three, of four months, or until the list of May nest. A gestleman will retain one room, and take breakfast and supper, if agreeable to party renting. Inquire personally or by letter of T. C. HAYNES, No. 1143 Indiana-av.

TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-A 10 ROOM DWKLLing. No. 628 West Madison-tt. near Ashland-av. Key next door. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT-AT HALF PRICE-NOS. 215 AND 217 North State-st., containing 10 rooms, with all modery improvements. Also, house No. 229 North Lessule-st. three stories and basement; new; never occupied. R AYTHONY, No. 50 Dearbernest.

TO RENT-GOOD 5-ROOM HOUSE ON CENTING at. at \$15 per month; house on West Eric-st. G. WHIPPLE, 133 Clark-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS. TO BENT - FURNISHED - ELEGANT FROM P.
TOOMS ON lake from, Michigan-av.; private family:
references. Address C 25, Tribune office.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS OR
fromt. 416 South State-st. Transferts taken. TO RENT—COOL, AIRY, NICELY FURNISHED, Well-lighted rooms, either front, single, or en suite. Transients taken. Apply a: Room 3, 370 State-st.

Stores.

TO RENT-STORES, BANKING-ROOMS, GOOD vanits, offices, siceping-rooms, dwellings, by J. M. MARSHALL, llouse Benting and Real-Estate Broker, at 97 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TUSENESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE, WITH FULL STOCK, ON ONE OF the best corners in the city, cheap for cash. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE - \$4, 500 - LARGE PLANING-MILL, WITH everything complete and in fine working order, cost over \$25,000, built 3 years eince, everything good as new; is is free from all incumbrances, and is now worth \$15,000 in cash. Here is the best chance that is offered in the West for some young man or mechanic. Call and see for yourself. Buildings and machinery complete, in very heart of business. T. B. BOYD, Hoom 14, 146 Madison-st. Madison-st.

POR SALE-OR RENT-AN A 1 ELEVATOR, GOOD point, and offered very cheap; would make good mill. F. D. KHRAMER, Jesup, lows.

POR SALE-OR WILL TARK A PARTNER-A veil-established dry-goods business in one of the best town in lows. Address V 83, Tribune office. best towns in lows. Address V as, Tribune office:

POR SALE—SALOUN, FIXTURES, POOL-TABLE,
Iliquors; good business. Sickness the came of sale.

771 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FURNISHED BARBERshop, with three Rochester chairs, very chean, as
the owner has to leave the city. Inquire at 217 Fifths
av., near Adams-st., basement.

\$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A CASH
business that will support two families. 70
Lessaile-st., Room 14.

LOST-ON SUNUAY NIGHT, ON INDIANA, Bg-twen Ada an ifilasbech-six, a pocket-book. The party wangi kad 14 up in known. Will please return same to H. MACKENZIR, 317 West Ladiana-st. A illu-eral reward will be paid. same to H. MACKENZIR, 317 West Indiama-st. A tiperal reward will be paid.

OST—ON ASHLAND-AV. SUNDAY EVENING, A small black and-tan traffer bitch, with a red ribbon and bell attached sround her nest. A suitable reward will be paid for herrosam to 92 south Ashland-av.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING CUR.

OST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING CUR.

Haltrond tigs of the Morgan Park, good until Oct. is, ide-turn to contain the containing of the containing the conta

SEW ING MACHINES.

50 MACHINES, LATE IMPROVED, EMBHACING over kind, for ain, to may advan, at one haird unturn prince imosey loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clarkes, Room 2, up-mairs

A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST WILL TAKE A FEW Address for five days C 45, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—MARRIE FRONT HOUSE AND brick bara, Indiana-av., corner Thirteenth-st.; will take lot for equity. HENRY L. HILL, 147 Dear-born-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

convertible into a walling by the public convertible into a mono demand, been made by a form of mand, been made by a form of mand, been made by a form of mand, been made by a form of mand of the monitor is a subscription of the time e maturity, a discount upon it can one made in the form of the monitor of the monitor of convertibility, therefore, a subscription of the time e maturity, a discount upon it can one of the monitor of the most of the maturity, and the most of a read-the monitor of a read-the whole amount, the notes were a redemption, but were retained by when inconvertible Treasury notes uough bearing miterest, the people them except at a discount, tary of the Treasury, bec, in the liles although specie payment were preferred to Treasury, Dec, and the monitor of all dues to the dinable in 6 per cent bonds. In the subscribed to be paid in Treasury notes of made receivable in payment of esteemed less valuable than bankgarded as the poorer currency.

In the the Treasury notes of a made receivable in payment of esteemed less valuable than bankgarded as the poorer currency.

In the subscribe to the commercial having \$1,000,000,000 value of in use throughout the world to incluste in value. A commercial having \$1,000,000,000 value of everying difference between the and payer. And thus coin, being dard for measuring the values of onts, will really be the base and 1 for measuring the values of the lillion dollars total annual productry. Coin is a necessity for commended the continuity of the country.

The continuity of the constitution we with coin constitute the circust deep of the country.

NBACK FACTIONS.

EENBACK CAMP—HENDRICKS!

NEW YORK STATE—AN EFFORT

GREENBACK DEMOCRACY TO

ENDRICKS.

For Times. Aug. 11.

relating to the nomination of

ice-President on the Greenback
and the intended repudiation.

Greenback Democracy of this

bed in yesterday's Times. The

Tucker, the Chairman of the

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TILDEN'S RECORD.

GREAT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT. Samuel J. Tilden has claimed since he put himself forward as a candidate for Fresident of the United States, and the party which have taken him up as their tandard-bearer have done likewise, that he has EARNEST PATRIOT.

STROYER OF TWEED AND THE CORRUPT 5. OPPOSED TO THE ISSUING AND CIRCULATION OF

INPLASTERS.

HONEST DEALING WITH WESTERN RAILEOADS IN

DISTRESS.

A regard for historic truth and the general welfare compels The Tribune to show that all these claims of Mr. Tilden in his own behalf are not only untrue, but that the very reverse is the fact.

The record conclusively proves that he wes—

1. A SECESSIONIST. AND OPPOSED TO THE WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION. WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

2. A BOSOM FRIEND OF "BOSS, TWEED" AND A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY GANG.

3. A BOGUS REFORMER WHO REDUCED NO TAKES, REFORMED NO CANAL CORRUPTION, AND MADE NOTHING BETTER THAN HE FOUND IT.

4. A COBRUPTER OF THE BALLOT-BOX, AND A LEADER IN FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS, AS CHARGED UPON HIM BY HORACE GREELEY.

5. AN ISSUER OF SHINFLASTERS TO LABORING MEN IN THE HON REGIONS OF MICHIGAN.

6. A MONSTROUS RAILROAD SHARK, WHO AMASED MILLIONS BY DEVOURING WESTERN PAILROADS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

AILROADS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

Whur F. Storey on Tilden.

The Three I. 'a-Tweed, Tilden, and Tammany.
The Three I. 'a-Tweed, Tilden, and Tammany.
Tilden's Pill-Shop-Showing how the 'Great Reformer' benefitted at the expense of the people.
Tilden as Railroad Physician—How Sammy is enderd the old Galena stockholden. Book the same of the thing of the stockholden book the lesses
t the Believille & Sethern Blinds Road were made
contribute to the Sethern Blinds Road were made
contribute to the Sethern Blinds Road were made
to Southern Indiana Road; Sammy's connection with
Tilden as Financier—How his Lake Superior Iron
impanies made their laborers take Shinplasters.
Tilden as Parancier—How his Lake Superior Iron
impanies made their laborers take Shinplasters.
Tilden as a Patriot—His connection with the 'Surnder' resolutions of 1864; his refusal to sign a call
favor of maintaining the laws and Constitution of
E United States.

United States.

Iden as a Reformer—His attempt to get credit for at the Republicans have done; his connection with New York election frauds of 1868, as exposed by race Greeley; how Sammy whipsawed buyer am

cilier.

Tom Hendricks' Record—His Rebel sympathies during
the War; how he "worked" a fraudulent army (mule)
laim; his opposition to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth,
und Fifteenth Amendments.

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AMUSEMENTS. Adelphi Theatre.
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New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Ho

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Sa urday greenbacks ruled steady at 894.

DISBABLI was on Saturday formally invest ed by Queen VICTORIA with the title and be longings of the office of Lord of the Privy

Senator Morron has returned to Washing ton, and is expected to deliver a set speech in the Senate on political affairs before Con gress adjourns.

hot weather of the past three days is held out by the man who manages matters. He tells us we shall have warm southeast winds followed by cooler zephyrs from over the lake, and frequent rains.

If the jobbers and lobbyists are not sne cessful in protracting an already super-flously-lagging Congress, the body of faineant en will formally adjourn to-night antil December, -an interval so brief as to sadly alloy present gratification.

Col. Bos INGERSOLL will shortly be in Maine, where he is to deliver four spe Mr. BLAINE, who nearly owed the Presiden tial nomination to one of them, naturally sets great store by Col. Bon's speeches. He promises him an audience of 50,000 people for the four,

The apparent reduction in the twelve regular approprlation bills passed by Congress aggregates \$29,584,205.86. This sum, nowever, is materially decreased by the minor appropriations, and the amount of actual retrenchment had best not be figured antil after the numerous deficiency bills shall have been passed next winter.

The energetic measures that were to have nade short work of the Cuban insurrection have not come to pass according to promise, and the warfare of the insurgents continues to be prosecuted with fearful ferocity. A lort in Cienfuegos, garrisoned by fourteen ixty rebels, whose demand for its surrender being refused, they burned the fort and with It the garrison of fourteen. The next day a Spanish detachment numbering 106 men were attacked and routed by a superior insurgent force, twenty-three of the regular troops and their commander being killed.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and generally easier.

Mess pork closed 30c per bri lower, at \$18.10

18.12\frac{1}{2} for August or September. Lard slosed 25c per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.971@ 11.00. Meats were to per to lower, at 71c for boxed shoulders, 9 to for do short sibs, and 9 to for do short clears. Lake freights Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10\frac{1}{2} per gallon. Flour was steady. Wheat closed ic lower, at 85 to cash and 87 to for September. Corn closed to low-

closed weak at 10@15c decline. Sales were noted at \$5.75@6.35—the bulk at \$6.15@ 6.25. Cattle were in fair demand and ruled about steady, with sales at \$2.25@5.00 for poor to extra. The sheep market was weak, at \$2.50@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.371 in greenbacks at

Rumors brought into the agencies by asual Indians are generally either altogether baseless or greatly exaggerated. Two or three weeks ago Lame DEER returned with a terrible story of defeat and massacre which had befallen CROOK's command, but it proved to be wholly false. Now comes a eport from Bozeman, Mont., brought by a Sioux squaw, who tells of a great battle between CROOK and SITTING BULL, wherein the latter's forces were almost annihilated, and the remainder captured. It is pleasanter to believe in this story than in the other, but there is not much greater probability of its truth.

the Democratic Congressional Convention in the Columbus, O., District, insures the nomination of Gen. Ewing, an ultra-greenbacker of the Saw Casy stripe, and who worked for ALLEN and against TILDEN at St. Louis, and bitterly fought for a soft-money plank in the platform. Eastern Democrats at Washington are very much annoyed at the failure of Walling, the present Representative, to secure the nomination as against Ewing. The District, however, is not hopelessly Democratic, and it is quite possible that the Tri-DEN men are worrying themselves needlessly, and that the Twelfth District may reverse the 4,000 majority of 1874.

A sample of Democratic sincerity in the matter of Civil-Service Reform is to be found in that clause of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill relating to the question of political assessments. As this clause was originally drafted, it prohibit ed all clerks or employes of the Government not appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate from paying, soliciting, or receiving any money, etc., for political purposes, when assessed by any officer of the Government or by any other person, but the important words "or other person" were stricken out in the Conference Committee, so that the bill as passed, leaves the clerks as much as ever at the mercy of assessments levied by the Chairmen of political committees or agents selected by them to raise money. In fact, the law in this regard is not so strict as it was before the reformers of the House undertook to improve it.

We print this morning several sermons de ivered in Chicago pulpits yesterday having for their subject the murder of FRANCIS HANFORD by ALEXANDER SULLIVAN. The sermon certain to attract the most attention is that preached by the Rev. M. M. PARK-HURST, of the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, a clergyman of prominence in the denomination in this city. In this instance, however, he assumes only to speak his individual sentiments, and not to reflect those of his congregation or the Church at large. To assume otherwise would, we believe, be a libel upon the intelligence and moderation of the Methodists of Chica go, who as a body will not be likely to approve or indorse the many foolish and alled-for utterances with which the Rev. Mr. PARKHURST's discourse abounds. The apparent intention has been to produce a sen sation and to provoke criticism, without regard to the bitterness and bad blood certain to be engendered. Whether the resulting notoriety will compensate for the censur elicited by such a sermon at such a time, is er and his congregation.

THE CREDITORS' DEMAND FOR GOLD. sion of the silver question with increas zeal and considerable venom. It maintain that the creditor class alone has the right of choice of the kind of money in which they shall be paid, and that the terms of the con tract do not govern or apply to the case. We regret to say that it discusses the question with much intemperance of language and with all its ordinary superciliousness. It tolerates no difference of opinion, and "swindlers," "rascals," and "knaves" who practice "roguery," dishonesty, and immorality, are the character of persons who reject its

logic and are unimpressed by its insolence. The Nation is reckless in its assertions. Justifying the demonetization of silver in 1873 as a step in the right direction, it asserts that it is a step which "all civilized countries are taking or trying to take."
The only countries which have demonstized silver are England and Germany, and they by no means embrace all the civilization of the earth. Nor is there more accuracy in the assertion that "Europe is eagerly escaping from the use of silver money. Referring to

The Tribune and others it says:

They seem to suppose, if a man promises to pay a debt in "coin," for instance, that it makes no difference what changes in value the coin has undergone in the interval between the promise and the payment—a piece of moral obfuscation which flows, we cannot help thinking, from the fact that in the currency discussions of the last ten years we have become used to "payment in coin" as a synonym for honesty. But the only virtue in coin, as money, is its stability. It is better money than other things mainly in proportion to its stability. Coin which varies greatly in value is no better, or little better, than Government paper. The reason why men clung to gold and silver so long as standards of value was that they furnished a man who parted with his property to another better assurance that he would get it back again than anything else did. If either of them loses this power, calling it "coin" does not make it honest or useful money. Silver has lost it; and to put it in circulation, therefore, is to furnish knaves with an instrument of knavery, and not to furnish civilized men with an instrument of exchange. To go back to it when it is low because it enables you to pay a debt which you contracted when it was high, is to be guilty of knavery, no matter what name you give it.

So far as The Tribune is concerned, we do THE TEIBUNE and others it says :

So far as THE TRIBUNE is concerned, we do not hesitate to say that the United States, nor any other Government, nor any individual, in making a contract to pay debts in the legal coin of the nation, has ever guaranteed that the silver or gold should retain its rela tive value to other commodities. The cor tracts never do more than to guarantee the number of dollars, pounds, francs, or other enominations of money, of the weight and purity established by law at the time of the contract. There can be no precedent for any implied guarantee by the debtor that the metal of which the current coin is made shall not decline in value, and yet that is the precise thing which the Nation now insists as been done. Absolute fixedness is not possible; it has never existed. Three years go, and for twenty years previously, saver was at a premium in gold. Can it be said that during these twenty years gold was not "honest money"? Now he relative values of the metals have changed, is silver money dishonest? The same law must apply to both metals. For over twenty years we used gold because the silver dollar was of more value than the gold dollar, and was this dishonest? Now that the gold dollar is of greater value, is it any more dishonest to use the silver dollar, its weight and at 51c. Barley was quiet, at purity being unchanged? It will not do to property. Meanwhile, the Confederates comber. Hogs were dull and say that the honesty of coin depends on its pleted their organization. They had infantry

"stability." Coin is a commodity, and, though it is subject to less fluctua value than other commodities, it has always been and of necessity must be subject to some fluctuations. When England suspended specie payments, she had the dual standard; when preparing for resumption, silver advanced and gold fell. England chose that time to abolish the silver standard, and resumed specie payments on the depreciated gold standard. Was that dishonest?

The Nation is in error in asserting that silver has lost its purchasing power. The silver dollar will to-day purchase as much wheat, corn, cotton, or land, will purchase as much building materials, build as many miles of railroad or as many steamships, and buy as many goods and property of all kinds as the gold iollar would have purchased in 1873. It has at this time as great purchasing value in all parts of the world where trade is carried on n silver, as an exchange for commodities, as had the gold dollar in 1873. The Committee of the British Parliament report that even in India, where exchange in gold on London is 30 per cent, there has been no advance in the silver price of commodities. The decline in the purchasing power of silver is confine exclusively to the purchase of gold; it is the gold which has advanced and grown dearer The gold dollar will now purchase more silver and purchase more of all other commodities than it would have done at any time since 1851-'2. The failure of the gold production for two years would increase its relative value still more.

Herein is the value of the dual standard Vherever it exists, and in England befor silver was demonetized, the cheaper coin alone measured the values of all commodi ties. Gold values have prevailed for years, because that metal was cheaper. The price of commodities did not follow the silver dollar, which, even as late as '73, was worth 103 in gold. Now, though the silver dollar is not in use, and is at a discount of 11 to 12 per cent in gold, the silver dollar retains a purchasing power as great in all kinds of property as the gold dollar had when it was

count in silver. If there be but one metal in use, very time it fluctuates it carries all things with it. All debts are increased with the rise and creditors are enriched, or all debts, de cline, and, as the Nation has it, creditors are " swindled," and coin becomes " an in. strument of knavery." But where the dual standard exists this is not possible. The two metals do not rise at the same time, and the country has that which remains most permanent as the measure of . values It will then be immaterial which shall rise : the country will have the other in which to do ousiness. France at this moment is hoarding silver to her utmost ability, preparing to resume specie payments eighteen months hence, and put in circulation what the Nation says is not "honest or useful money," and furnish knaves with an instrument of

knavery. The Nation can see but one party to a centract, and that the creditor; but there must be two parties to every contract, each entitled to all the equities that the other can claim. The creditor's organ thus puts the

case:

It may be said, and is said, that if silver had remained a legal-tender, and had risen in value, the creditors of the Government would not for that resson have abated any portion of their demands. Very likely not. As a general rule, men take all they can get; but if, through any extraordinary social revolution, silver had risen in value relative to gold and to commodities as much as it has fallen, it would undoubtedly have been the duty of the Government to demonetize it is order to prevent injustice being done; and, for the same reason, it would have been its duty to avoid taking advantage of the disturbance in dealing with its own debtors and tax-payers.

If silver had risen instead of gold, it is asserted that the creditors should be paid in silver. Silver had been a legal-tender and was at a premium in goldfor many years, and no one had ever insisted upon being paid in silver. This proposition being evidently too pre-

posterous even to its author, it is added that had the silver risen to 10 per cent above gold, then silver should be demonetized. Gold, however, has risen 10 per cent,—why not the same rule apply, and demonetize gold? Why not in the one case as well as in the other? Why does not every reason that would have demanded that silver be demone tized, in the case put, equally demand the demonstization of gold under the same cirenmstances? The fact is, there can be no safety against such fluctuations but in the dual standard. It was a wrong, a crime, to demonetize the silver dollar; and it will be but perpetuating the wrong and the crime not to remonetize that dollar.

THE MISSISSIPPI OUTRAGES.

President Grant's message to the Senate, when submitting letters and documents relative to the Hamburg massacre, in which he referred to Mississippi as in a condition of barbarism, is fully borne out by the report of the Senate Investigating Committee which has since been published. This investigation has been conducted and the report prepared and signed by Messrs. Bourwell, of Massa chusetts, Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Mc MILLAN, of Minnesota. It cannot be said of Messrs. Cameron and McMiffian at least that they are fierce partisans; both were elected as conservative men, and are so in fact. The evidence they have taken covers some 2,000 pages, and there is no reason to loubt that the summary they present of it n their report is a fair resume of the whole. As such it is a showing that is lisgraceful to American civilization, and fully warrants the extreme measure of taking the State in hand and reconstructing it in such a way as to give it the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of Government, which is certainly denied it under the present condition of things.

There has been an effort on the part of the Democrats to make it appear that the organization of the White-Line Confederate military companies in Mississippi was prompted by the organization of the negroes into militia companies. There was no such provocation, though even this would not have warranted the murders and forcible breaking up of unarmed Republican meetings by these White-Liners. But the evidence shows that there was no movement for the organization of the militia until after the riots at Vicksburg and Chinton, where so many negroes were killed that the State Government called for the formation of the militia companies to protect the public peace; and that it called upon whites as well as blacks, and Confederates as well as Unionists, to join these companies and help maintain order and protect life and property. But the idle native whites, so far from responding to these appeals, made them the for organizing military companies of their own to oppose the State militia. This move ment on their part practically defeated the organization of any effective militia; the ne groes and white Republicans feared to form into companies; but few were armed, and those with indifferent weapons; and there was no organization that could make even a respectable pretense at protecting life and

with the best of weapons. They began to scour the country on all sides. They broke up and scattered political meetings held in the interest of the Republican party. They murdered several of the most promin in the Republican party. They forced others into exile. They fired into the houses of the negroes by night. On one or two occasions they huddled a lot of negroes together, as BUTLER did at Hamburg, massacred a part of them, and drove the others off. Their operations were mainly in those counties which had been in the habit of giving large Republican majorities. The result was just what the negro voters, and many of the white Republican voters, were so thoroughly cowed that they dared not go to the polls and vote and the State was carried by the Democrats just as much by violence and intimidation as and shot-guns in their hands, shooting every man who attempted to vote the Republican ticket.

The evidence taken by the Senate Committee shows that this Confederate military organization extended throughout the entire State; that it embraced fully one-half of all the Democrats in the State; and the system of signals was so perfected that the entire force could have been brought under arms within a week. It made up an army, called into existence without authority of law, and indeed to oppose all law and authority. Their acts were simply organized murder, which the law-abiding people were too feeble to resist. It is not much wonder that the Committee investigating it came to the conclusion that "Mississippi, with its fertile soil, immense natural resources, and favorable commercial position, is in fact more completely excluded from the influence of civilization and capital of the more wealthy and advanced States of the Union than are the distant coasts of China and Japan." No wonder that it is apprehended, now that these outlaws have secured the semblance of authority by fraud and force, they will exercise it in the same direction as when they were acting as mere banditti, and retain the control of the State Government by the same neans of intimidation and violence which they used to secure it in the first instance If the negroes and white Republicans were afraid to go to the polls to vote when the State was nominally under the control of the Republican party, they will certainly not dare to exercise their right of franchise with the Democrats in actual power, with the pretense of authority for concentrating companies of armed men wherever Republican majorities are expected. And thus the electoral vote of Mississippi, to be cast for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, will be as clearly frandulent as was the election of the Legis lature which dispossessed Gov. Ames and elected Mr. LANAR to the United States

THE NEXT SENATE The terms of twenty-six Senators will expire on the 4th of next March, and their successors will be chosen by Legislatures elected this autumn. Of these Senators, sixteen are Republican, namely: CLAYTON of Arkansas, Logan of Illinois, WRIGHT of Iowa, Harvey of Kansas, West of Louisiana, BLAINE (MORRILL'S successor) of Maine. BOUTWELL of Massachusetts, FERRY of Michigan, ALCORN of Mississippi, HITCHCOCK of Nebraska, Chagin of New Hampshire, Fra-LNIGHUYSEN of New Jersey, ANTHONY of Rhode Island, ROBERTSON of South Carolina, and Howe of Wisconsin. Nine are Democrats, namely: GOLDTHWAITE of Alabama. SAULSBURY of Delaware, Norwood of Georgia, Stevenson of Kentucky, Ransom of of Tennessee, Johnston of Virginia, and Davis of West Virginia; and one an Inde pendent: Hamilton of Texas. In addition to se, the new State of Colorado, whose politics is in doubt, will elect two Senators and Louisiana will elect a second Senator t fill the vacancy for which PINCHBACK long

contended. Thus there will be twenty-nine seats to be filled by new men next March. The present Senate is divided between forty-two Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats, and two Independents, giving the Republicans a majority of eleven. The next Senate will consist of seventy-six Senators. If the Democrats hold their present seats and elect nine others of of the twenty-nine Senators to be chosen then, with a Democratic Vice-President in the Chair, they will control the Upper House of Congress.

The Republicans may calculate on losing a Senator in Arkansas, perhaps one in Missis-sippi, and one in Louisiana; but, if the tions were fairly held, they would carry both of the latter States. The Republicans will have to fight hard to save their Senator in New Jersey, and there will be a close and exciting race in Colorado, but we think the Republicans will win the election in that new Silver State.

SOME MORE SAMPLES OF DEMOCRACY. Now that the Democratic Congress is approaching a temporary dissolution, it is evilent that there has been no higher purpose nor other intention from the outset than to prepare material for the pending Presidenial campaign, in which the Democratic party is leading its last forlorn hope for the session of the General Government. In this work of preparation, we venture to that the present Democratic Congress has practiced more deceptions and resorted more disreputable tricks than any political body ever organized and during the same length of time. It started out with the pledge to reform the tariff legislation of the nation, to improve and definitely settle the financial complications, and to expose the abuses of Gen. GRANT'S Administration. Of these professions, two of themhave not been so much as attempted; the other degenerated into a mere partisan effort to manufacture scandals against many of the men in public life who are regarded as especially dangerous to the ambition of the nocratic party. It will not be useless to recall some of the Democratic failures of the resent Congress:

1. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, having beer made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, proceeded, with the assistance and advice of students in revenue reform to frame a bill for reducing the tariff and increasing the revenues of the Government He could not even prevail upon his Committee to report it, and had to introduce it on his individual responsibility. When re-ferred to the Committee, they began by triking out the purely revenue tax on tea and coffee, thus exhibiting an utter lack of comprehension or an insincere pretense in egard to reforming the manner of raising e Government revenue. But the bill has een pernfitted to sleep in the Committeeoom, and the other day Mr. Monnison anhaving it considered at the present session. 2. The failure in the matter of finances

and artillery companies, and were supplied has been equally conspicuous. During the ard than that in general use. The current entire session of nine months, no scheme has been seriously considered for providing a ness and permanency of values, allay public apprehension, and restore public conf At the very last, under the whip of the infla-tion wing of the Democratic party, a bill was passed in the House (knowing it could not be passed in the Senate) repealing the date of resumption in the act of 1875, and leaving enbacks, in theory as well as practice simply irredeemable. No plan was suggested in place of the repeal. Even a bill to restore he coinage of the silver dollar-a plain and fair proposition—could not secure a hearing, but another bill, postponing the discussion and providing for an investigation of the and providing for an investigation of the matter, was adopted. Thus there has been nothing but procrastination and dodging on every phase of the financial problem that has been presented to the Democratic House. 3. The record of the investigations is mere

ly a record of sharp practices. Beginning with the BELKWAP exposure, the House Committee that ran across his individual iniquity so conducted the case as to permit him to escape the penalty of conviction on impeachnent. In the case of Robeson, the Committee having the matter in charge have spread abroad a report filled with allegations of unlawful acts, but have taken no steps to bring Robeson before the Senate for trial, and thus afford him an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf. The very same course has been pursued by BARNEY CAUL-FIELD's Committee, which reports that President Grant has made an unlawful use of Government funds, but does not offer to impeach him. The purpose has been merely to get charges before the public for campaign use and hold them there, knowing full well that they would be dissipated if brought to trial or an open investigation. As con temptible an instance of this as has been afforded was in the case of Mr. ORTH at the time he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. The Committee professed to have evidence implicating him in dishonorable transactions in conne the Venezuela claims; and since he could not obtain from Congress an opportunity for pub licly vindicating himself, he preferred withdraw rather than have his party suffer from the charges. But the moment Mr. ORTH had withdrawn, the Foreign Affair Committee resolved unanimously to strike out from their report everything in relation to ORTH's connection with the Venezuela matter. It would be hard to conceive a more disreputable attempt to defame private character for partisan purposes.

4. While pretending to a desire to reform the public morals, this Democratic House has refused to take action on the cases of SCHUMAKER, of New York, and KING, of Minesota, two members whose connection with the Pacific Mail corruption fund was abundantly established. The reason of this is that one of these corruptionists is a Demo crat. Had King stood alone, or had both been Republicans, there is no doubt that the House would have voted for their expulsion, as it ought to have done. But in order save a member of their own party, they sac rifice the interests of good Government and public morals, and refuse to discharge a plain duty to the country.

5. In the most thorough and sweeping reform of the day—the prosecution of the whisky thieves-the Democrats in Congress, both in their Committees and side the House, did everything in their power to cripple the work of reform and break down the Secretary of the Treasury who was directing the war. And now that the Whisky-Ring is broken up and the chief operators are either in the Penitentiary or in ton are endeavoring, under the guise of an nvestigation, to impugn the motives of the Administration and break the force of the

endencies betrayed by an absolute control of one House of Congress in a session of almost inparalleled length. They will aid the imination in conceiving what may be expected if the entire Government is turned over into the hands of the Democrats.

THE BANK OF VENICE.

During the last six or eight years, in which

the justice and expediency of having a national paper currency irredeemable and a legal-tender have been discussed, the papermoney advocates have industriously cited the precedent of the Bank of Venice. The wonderful story of an irredeemable paper money issued by a bank, guaranteed by a Government, and for 500 years commanding a premium over coin, has been told over and over. That wonderful "fact" in recorded history of paper money not redeemable, and yet bearing a large premium in coin, and sought after during centuries by the possessors of coin in preference to their metallic money, has been told to listening Senates, learned societies, to assembled conventions, and on the stump, to thousands of audiences; it has been written of and portrayed by writers on political economy, and has become a familiar song on the lips of an admiring greenback people. There is not a rural soft-money orator in the land who cannot relate from the beginning to the end the history of the paper money that for 500 years commanded a premium in gold. Upon this assumption of historical truth there has been built up the theory that what was done in Venice may be done again; that the ability of Venice was never equal to that of the United States; that "the faith and resources" of the American Union are inexhaustible; and that a Government which was capable of putting down a gigantic rebellion must be equal to the task of compelling its own people to prefer irredee paper bearing the national stamp to the mere metals known as gold and silver. The Hon. H. C. BURCHARD, who so ably represents the Freeport District of this State in Congress, has been hunting up the truth of this reputed history of the superior value of this irredeemable paper of the Bank of Venice In a recent speech by him on the national finances,-one of the ablest delivered in either House of Congress,-he relates the actual facts, and we commend them to the careful consideration of the greenback and other people who have swallowed the story of the wonderful irredeemable money of the

print so much of the speech of Mr. Burch-ARD as relates to this money of the Bank of Venice, and the reader will find it to be of interest. There are two fundamental errors in the popularly-accepted history of this bank as told by the advocates of a permanent and irredeemable paper currency.

Bank of Venice, believing it to be true. We

1. The bank credits were not irrede bla; they were redeemable in coin on demand, and at the two periods when the bank suspended specie payments,—that is, refused counced an abandonment of all hope for to pay coin in redemption of its credits,—its paper sunk below par.

2. The bank dealt in coin of a higher stand-

coin was very much depreciated by long use, clipping, and other expedients known even at system of currency that shall insure an even-that time. The bank received all coin by weight, and not by its nominal or current value. It gave the depositor credit for the actual value of the coin in the standard ducats. The bank ducat, therefore, counted 20 per cent more than the ordinary ducat in current use. In like manner paid out ducats of the standard value. A bank credit for 100 ducats was worth 20 per cent more than the current silver ducats, which were 20 per cent below the legal standard in value. It was the same as if a bank in Chicago should receive greenbacks at their value in gold and give the depositor a credit redeemable in gold. In this case the bank credit would be superior to the greenbacks to the extent of the greater value of the gold. The Bank of Venice received all kinds of coin at its actual value, computed by weight and purity, giving credit therefor, and on demand paid out ducats of the same standard value. As the standard ducats were 20 per cent more valuable than the debased ducats in circulation, a bank credit for given number of ducats was worth 20 per

cent more than the coin ducats in use. It will be seen, therefore, that the bank not only redeemed its paper in coin on demand, but redeemed it in standard coin and, while an order by one man on anothe might be paid in the debased but current ducats, a check or a bank-certificate was certain to be paid in coin of the standard value. It is easy, therefore, to understand why the credits of the Bank of Venice, so long as redeemable in coin, were always at par, and why they, being redeemable in ducats of lawful purity and weight, should be worth 20 per cent more than the debased current coin. This explanation of the real operations of the Bank of Venice but verifies the experience of all nations, that an irredeemable paper currency cannot be maintained at par, and that no legislative or other governmental authority can reverse this inexorable

SAM CARY'S NOMINATION.

There appears to be a row in the Inflation camp touching the nomination of Sam Cary for Vice-President. The Inflationists of New York, under the lead of Gideon J. Tucker and RICHARD SCHELL, repudiate the action of the MOSES W. FIELD Council who placed CARY on the ticket. They insist on supporting TILDEN and HENDRICKS, claiming that the latter is already rotten on the currency question, and that the former can be manipulated to suit the In-

The New York Times says: The New York Times says:

It has been generally published that Gen. Sawurl F. Cary, of Ohlo, the Greenback candidate for Vice-President, has written a letter accepting the nomination. This is a mistake, as he has merely sent a telegram under the following circumstances: On the 1st inst. the National Executive Connection of the Indigendent (Greenback) partive Connection the Indianapolis Convention, met in this city, Mosse W. Firld, of Detroit, presiding, and Thomas J. Durany, of Washington, acting as Secretary. The main business was to place a candidate on the ticket for Vice-President, Mr. Booth having declined the nomination. Several telegrams passed between the Council and Gen. Cary, who was in Cincinnati, in reference to the situation on account of Mr. Booth's declination. The following is the final telegram from Gen. Cary in reply to an urgent request to accept the nomination in Mr. Booth's place:

Mosse W. Held, Chairman: I cannot refuse. We

Moses W. Field, Chairman: I cannot refuse. We hould begin the canvass immediately. SAMUEL F. CARY. Gen. CARY's formal letter of acceptance is ex-

Under cover of the Robeson excitement, says the Springfield Republican, the officers of the navy are dilating to a great extent on the feeness of our navy, the fact that we have n swift vessels, no powerful rams, no sea-going ron-clads,-nothing, in short, that great naval powers have, except that we excel perhaps in torpedoes. It is well to bear in mind that the ultimate purpose of all this is to arouse the public mind to the pitch of embarking in a vast odel. This is already urged as one of the pressing duties of the next Administration." The pressing duty of the next Administration to replace extravagance with a greater extrava-gance. If there is anything that this country ion't need just now it is a navy; if we haven't got one, let us be thankful and cut off the exiture as well as the thing itself. If we have ot one, let us get rid of it. The naval fellows are very nice fellows, but so are the fellows who are not naval, and the Government can't expend fifteen or twenty millions a year to provide

A correspondent inquires: (1) "What is considered the standard of spelling in the English language? (2) Do you correct the spelling in communications sent for publication?" Answer: (1) Either WEBSTER or WORCESTER, though, in all printing-offices, some slight variations are made from each. For instance, THE TRIBUNE spells "centre" with Worcester and "traveler" with WEDSTER. However, the inquiring correspondent may spell either with Webster or with Wordster-if he can. (2) We do not correct the spelling of all communications sent in for publication. Many of such communications are deposited in the waste-bas-ket,—a fate which is hastened by bad-spelling. connection with other considerations. communications that are printed, bad spelling s corrected, unless some reason renders it de irable to give a letter just as it was written.

A correspondent of the New York World numerates the schemes projected by "Baron

GRANT:
Water-works for Beyrout; improvements for the City of Milan; "irrigation" for France; water-works for Odessa; a "People's Gas-Light and Coke Company" for Chicago; and I hope the said people are benefited by it, seeing that £420,000 was raised here for it; a company for getting gold from Kapango, New Zealand, and a couple of "native guano companies."—the "natives," I suppose, to be killed and boiled down for guano. No project appears to have been too absurd for the confiding British speculator or capitalist. The total sum enticed out of the public pocket for Granx's companies is, according to the list above referred to, £41, 705, 633, or \$208, 258, 165 in gold. The present market value of the stock in all the companies put together is £4,039,280, or \$20,-196,100.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Maywood, Aug. 11.—I notice that in one of your late issues you say that the Government has always discharged its debts in silver when silver was of less value than gold. But are you quite sure the Government has paid silver upon its coin contracts since 1837, and has not silver been of less value than gold subsequent to that date and prior to 1873? I make these inquiries, not in any argumentative spirit, but to obtain information. Very respectfully,

[We are aware of no time between 1837 and 1873 when the gold dollar possessed count value.

[We are aware of no time between 1837 and 1873 when the gold dollar possessed equal value with the silver dollar. When the gold coin dollar was authorized in 1849, the silver dollar was the more valuable of the two, and that is the reason it would not remain in circulation. To-day there will begin at the Atlas Hotel,

To-day there will begin at the Atlas Hotel, Elm avenue, near the Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, a session of the International Convention for the Amendment of English Orthography. The sittings of the Convention will extend up to and including Thursday. All friends of the movement and educators generally are invited. The circular calling the meeting is signed by Prof. Grores P. Beard, Philadelphia; E. Jones, B. A., Liverpool, Eng.; Prof. E. V. De Graff, Utica, N. Y.; Prof. D. B. Hagar, Salem, Mass.; D. P. Lindsley, Philadelphia (A.) GAR, Salem, Mass.; D. P. Lindsley, Philadelphia, Pa., Committee of the Centennial National Institute on Spelling-Reform.

New York is suffering from an attack of be water. A greenish-white seum has settled upon the surface of Croton Lake, imparting to the water a horrible smell and taste; and New York is driven to whisky for consolation.

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, United States

special of locusts. The ravages of these pests in Spain have evolved from the Government the proposition to appropriate public money in the employment of disbanded soldiers to aid in the collection and destruction of the larve.

English papers suggest that the celebration of the Fourth of July be allowed "to fall begradual disuse."

The first wire on the East River Bridge be een hoisted up, and the work is pro

apidly. It is now proposed to deepen the River Sei which will make Paris a port.

W. D. Howells. one of the most perfect making f expression in this country, is engaged in writing campaign-life of Gov. Hayes. Richard Wagner's theatre at Bayrenth is to be opened to-day, and the performance of his legreat work, "The Ring of the Niblung"

All the waiters at the Profile House, France Notch, are college-students. A correspond writes: "Euclid removes your plate, and Area des hastens the dessert.

Senorita Lucia Zarate is just 20 inches in height and weighs exactly 5 pounds. She is now exhibi-ing daily at New York. Tom Thumb is a charts rison with Miss Zarate. A St. Louis paper, having been asked to explain

A St. Louis paper, having been asked to explain what a triology is,—the word being misprinted in a previous musical criticism,—explains that a triology is three operas strung together, and a bology two operas similarly treated.

A Celestial servant in San Francisco, having been asked to give his opinion of the capacity of women as make good cook; no lanry work; talkee too make all time dam noise." John has evidently been all time dam noise."

make good cook; no lanry work; talkee too med all time dam noise." John has evidently been corrupted by the minlons of civilization.

The Rev. E. M. Landers, of Cheyenne, in the course of a sermon on the Custer massacre, dropped into poetry thus:

I want to be an Indian,
A Modoc or a Ute;
I'm tired of being a white man,
An unprotected brute.

An unprotected orate.

African scholars—by which we do not mean scholars of African descent—have been sufficiently warned in the past to abstain from using the expression "Lake Victoria Niyanza," since the word Niyanza itself means lake; yet we find the New York Herald, the lender of opinion on the subject, publishing a map with the title referred to.

The erratic French artist, Gustave Courbet, wh The erratic French artist, Gustave Courbet, who has been living at Vevay, in Switzerland, since he was exiled from France on account of the part he took under the Government of the Commune, is said to be organizing an exhibition of his works in the country of his adoption. Courbet's pictures are prohibited wares in France. Even reproductions of them are not allowed to be said. ions of them are not allowed to be sold

tions of them are not allowed to be soid.

The New York Herald prints a cable dispatch dated London, Aug. 11, to the following effect:

"The Baroness Rothschild has published a letter in which she declares that she sanctioned the surriage of Miss Emma Abbott, the prima donna, and that the songets to the conference which have been that the reports to the contrary which have been circulated are maliciously false. Miss Abbott is ow fulfilling a most successful engagem Crystal Palace."

Gladstone's estimate of Scotch Presby Gladstone's estimate of Scotch rrespyter.

is likely to provoke some acrimonious debate. One
passage of it is as follows: "Scottish Presbyterianism, as a whole, has been in history singularly
isolated from the thought and movement of the
Christian world. It was, at any rate, a system
eminently stark; and the framework of theological gone little or no preceptible change since the

Henry M. Stanley's friendship for Edward King is pleasantly exhibited in the private letter fro the centre of Africa which the latter has receive the centre of Africa which the inter has received. Mr. King is now acting as the Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston Journal. He had some bitter experience in Europe during the Franco-German War, and possesses a spirit congénial with that of the adventurous Stanley. It is a great pity the latter did not have along with him some such who literary assistance. Mr. Vice. able literary assistant as Mr. King.

A number of Canadian cricketers visited Phila A number of Canadian cricketers visited rain-delphia last week to engage in a friendly contest at cricket with the Germantown Club. The Canadians were inspired with the idea that they had been selected by Providence to exhibit the beauties of the game to the Yankees. But they soon discovered their mistake. The Americans want to be at at 11 cerebrates. scored 356 runs, and not been put out. The Canadians left the next day in disgust, without

finishing the game.

Miss Jennie Collins, manager of the Boston institution for the aid of working women, known at Boffin's Bower, has presented her sixth annual report. During the year ending May 30, 766 names of girls and women were recorded on the books, and 730 employers registered their names. No remuneration is ever made for services rendered by Miss Collins. Free dinners were served there every day at 12, commencing Jan. 11, and ending April 1. The proceeds from the fair, which furnished funds for the dinners, amounted to \$255, and the contributions received by the Bower for its general purposes amounted to \$1,555.00.

Ernest Renan furnishes a raison d'eire for the existence, so useless in appearance, of rich and

Ernest Renan furnishes a raison d'etre for the existence, so useless in appearance, of rich and fashionable people. He says: "There must be such people to make horses race, to give balls, and, in a word, to accomplish the vain duties which would fatigue the wise, and to absorb the dangerous enjoyments which would disturb them. We know not how grateful we should be to those who take the trouble of being rich for us. There is but a small number of brains capable of philosophising." We hope the rich people are equally grateful to M. Renan for philosophising for them; but we fear, from the reviews of his late book which have appeared that, in England and America at have appeared, that, in England and America least, such is not the case.

The will of the late Adolphus Cooke, an eccentric old gentleman. has lately been disputed at Dublin. The testator bequeathed an estate worth £5,000 a year away from his next-of-kin. An atwas in the animal's body. He expected that he own soul would assume the form of a fox. He had a tomb made on his domain, with chairs and lounges in it, and wished to be buried in a sitting position. Notwithstanding these peculiarities, the Judge charged the jury that the evidence showed the decedent to be in his right mind, and a verdict was accordingly endered for defeatured. was accordingly rendered for defend

was accordingly rendered for defendant.

The argument of the Rev. Mr. Duffield, that Edwards Pierrepont cannot be a snob because he is personally known to him (Duffield), is, we regret to say, not corroborated by the facts. So truthful and unbiased a witness as "Grace Greenwood" testifies that Mr. Pierrepont's speech at the Fourth of July banquet in London was of the most agreewating description; and the verbeling question. of July banquet in London was of the most aggravating description; and the verbatim quotation from the speech which The TRIBONE printed some days ago fully justifies all that has been said in these columns of the author. Mr. Duffield himself unwittingly furnishes additional proof of the snobbishness of Mr. Pierrepont when he says that that gentleman was entered at Yale College as Munson Edwards Pierrepont, and afterways changed his name to Edwards Pierrepont. We learn from another source that the present Minister was entered at college as Edward Munson Pierpont, and that the refinement of Edward into Edwards was an afterthought. A man capable of such changes might easily write the letter to "Dear Lady Mary" attributed to Mr. Pierrepont, and we do not think it too much to say that the writer of

w York; W. Y. Parks, Pittsburg; J. J. St. Louis; J. and B. McDonaid, Texas, nison, Watertown, N. Y.; A. A. Aspasyille, Pa.; W. M. Jones, Indianapo

FORE

Wagner's Little the Centre of

The First Part Opera Rendere An Audience

Dukes, a Comp The Displacemen

Immediate Usual Sunday Ever

ish Soft Soap

Investiture of Disra of His No GERM

DISCORD'S BATREUTH, Aug 13.— arrived in the city to att Festival. There are abo of American, German, present. A grand ton LONDON, Aug. 14.from Bayreuth reports ;

Rheingold," prolo

seat in the auditorium ence was one of and distinguished Germany. In the were the Emperor Wi were the Emperor Wi Baxe-Weimer, Antrall. other members of th famous composers pr Gounod. About fifty the audience. The darkness throughout darkness throughout the being concentrated on was permitted only at The scenic effects were formers admirable, and fection. The arrangem was concealed from vigreatly heightened the custo appearb fore the custo performance.

TUR LONDON, Aug. 14.—
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The Standard's Sat

The Standard's Saitse Instead of pushing vigo tion of Saitschar, Osr Timok River into Serv former positions of the le entirely deserted by Circassians advancing fi The Standard's Belg were no demonstration Prince Milan's return. to the Standard says Pi ence with the Austrian Belgrade, and expresse don the war if Engla

him in his negotiation all kind of intrigues. ed to be agitating for istry. Their success is able if Prince Milan res

days longer. MILAN TO B CONDON, Aug. 14 News from Belgrade dministration is freely has become unpopular has become unpopular, favorably contrasted wi Montenegro, who w tingency of Milan's of Russia. The conce losses has caused muc raculons victory or the via's cause by a power prospect of Servia's interest of Servia Servi

CU HAVANA, VIA KEY 1st sixty insurgents ment of Inglesito atta jurisdiction of Cier fourteen, refused the when the insurrents se was destroyed and bes to death.
On the 2d, 100 men Spanish troops, comm the jurisdiction of Val a superior insurgent fi twenty-three men kill

GREAT THE LONDON, Aug. 14.— Into Abercastle, Wai visions, and then of Johnson reports that sized once during the

in righting her. Her Majesty the Qu born House, Isle of V livered the seal of Privy Seal to Disrace FR

Paris, Aug. 13 .liberated 161 persons tion in the outrage OBIT

CARL New York Carl Bergman died evening. He had be a year, the serious n ack for a twelver his wife, to whom which occurred abo was born at Ebersh it is said of him by of his and a well-knot he was a When only 18 yes that starting from Prague, Venice and

tions were given, at promise of the distin to win. The rebellic artist in one of the canced no little diffict for himself and his tune, however, final diately after reachin this country. Arrivonce made the acquaisticans of the to him a we better, a helping had preceded him. one of the most acc Stadt Theatre in Bre this city he was cou crative situations munerative both in several years he per ing favor everywhethe conductor of the position of honor the two years of concerts in this concerts and Albany.

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one of the most perfect masters this country, is engaged in writing of Gov. Hayes. ar's theatre at Bayreuth is to be and the performance of his last the Ring of the Niblung," will

at the Profile Honse, Franconia ege-students. A correspondent removes your plate, and Archim-

dessert."

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ey's friendship for Edward King bited in the private letter from ica which the latter has received. ica which the latter has received, acting as the Philadelphia core e Boston Journal. He had some in Europe during the Franco-possesses a spirit congenial with turous Stanley. It is a great pity have along with him some such tant as Mr. King.

tant as Mr. King.

Anadian cricketers visited Philak to engage in a friendly contest
the Germantown Club. The
mspired with the idea that they
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In the same of rich and He says: "There must be horses race, to give balls, and, mplish the vain duties which ise, and to absorb the danger-ch would disturb them. We fall we should be to those who being rich for us. There is but rains capable of philosophizarich people are equally gratephilosophizing for them; but views of his late book which in England and America at case.

case.

Adolphus Cooke, an eccenhas lately been disputed at the bequeathed an estate worth rom his next-of-kin. An attity made to prove that he had acity. It was shown that the the transmigration of souls, a dog on his estate hurt best the soul of his grandfather body. He expected that his ne the form of a fox. He had is domain, with chairs and the do be burled in a sitting anding these peculiarities, the ry that the evidence showed his right mind, and a verdict

ared for defendant.

The Rev. Mr. Duffield, that Edinot be a snob because, he is him (Duffield), is, we regreted by the facts. So truthful as as "Grace Greenwood" report's speech at the Fourth ondon was of the most agand the verbatim quotation. The Terbune printed some is all that has been said in author. Mr. Duffield himbienes additional proof of Pierrepont when he says as entered at Yale College as Pierpont, and afterwards dwards Pierrepont. We learn at the present Minister was a Edward Munson Pierpont, at of Edward into Edwards. A man capable of such write the letter to "Dear" it off. Pierrepont, and we can to the Pierrepont, and we can the present Minister was a Edward Munson Pierpont, at off Edward into Edwards. A man capable of such write the letter to "Dear" it off. Pierrepont, and we can to say that the writer of

ARRIVALS.

S. Hamilton, Milwaukee, Peoria; D. E. Affid, Denver; Cork; C. N. Cousens, San illan, Erie Hailway; H. N. Edward Hembirle, Pittstee-C. L. Linsley, New Providence; F. A. Gardeward, Cincinnati; B. H. L. C. Hazard, Wheaton; O. J. Babcock, Davende H. S. Randall, New and, Carson, Nevada; A. J. and E. S. Hart, Iowa; C. L. R. Hubbard, Compactific—R. W. Crumpe, Burlington; H. H. Pressator G. G. Wright, Dest. C. Chichinati; D. C. Phildredge, Ottawa; Messieurs Bastianello, France: Al-Mass; L. E. Tyler, House — Hiram Levy, S. Pittsburg; J. J. Sylves-McDonaid, Texas; L. A. N. Y.; A. A. Aspinwall, Jones, Indianapolis; C. kr. Messieurs Delyerme, and de Herbeline, Paris; g. Scotland; John Shirley a Francisco.

Wagner's Little Town in Bavaria the Centre of Some Interest.

FOREIGN.

The First Part of His Immense Opera Rendered Last Night.

An Audience of Emperors. Dukes, and Great Composers.

The Displacement of Prince Milan Immediately Probable.

Usual Sunday Evening's Dose of Turkish Soft Soap via England.

Investiture of Disraeli with the Insignia of His New Rank.

GERMANY.

DISCORD'S CONSISTORY.

BAYRRUTH, Aug 13.—Four thousand strangers arrived in the city to attend the Wagner Musical Festival. There are about sixty correspondents of American, German, and other newspapers present. A grand torchlight procession in honor of the event occurred last evening. THE PIRST OPERA.

London, Aug. 14.—Special to Daily News from Bayreuth reports that the performance of "Rheingold," prolouge to the "Ring of the Nibelungen," began at 7 o'clock Sunday. Every seat in the auditorium was occupied. The audience was one of the most brilliant and distinguished ever assembled in Germany. In the gallery of Princes were the Emperor William and the Emperor Dom Pedro, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, Saze-Weimer, Antrall, and Baden, and many other members of the nobility. Among the famous composers present were Liszt and Gounod. About fifty Americans were among the audience. The auditorium remained in darkness throughout the performance, all light being concentrated on the stage. Applause was permitted only at the conclusion of acts.
The scenic effects were of great beauty, the performers admirable, and the orchestra nearly perfection. The arrangement by which the latter was concealed from view was a success, and greatly heightened the effect. Wagner declined to appear of the curtain at the conclusion of the performance.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Ottoman Embassy, of this city, officially denies that Imperial troops burn Servian villages or carry petroleum for that purpose, as has been charged. The Embassy alleges that sixty villages in Ottoman territory have been burned by the Servians.

THE WAR. The Standard's Saitschar telegram says that, instead of pushing vigorously after the evacua-tion of Saitschar, Osman Pacha crossed the Timok River into Servia, and encamped in the former positions of the Servians. The country is entirely deserted by the inhabitants. The Circassians advancing fired only deserted houses.

MILAN.
The Standard's Belgrade dispatch says there were no demonstrations on the occasion of Prince Milan's return. A dispatch from Vienna to the Standard says Prince Milan had a conference with the Austrian and English Consuls at Belgrade, and expressed a willingness to abandon the war if England and Austria support him in his negotiations for peace.

INTRIGUES. BELGRADE, Aug. 13.-It is rumored that Prince Milan's arrival has been the signal for all kind of intrigues. Conservatives are reported to be agitating for the overthrow of the Ministry. Their success is thought to be very probable if Prince Milan remains in Belgrade a few

MILAN TO BE BOUNCED. LONDON, Aug. 14 .- A special to the Daily News from Belgrade says a change in the Servian has become unpopular, and his conduct is unfavorably contrasted with that of the Prince of Montenegro, who will have, in the contingency of Milan's removal, the favor of Russia. The concealment of the Servian losses has caused much distrust. Only a miraculous victory or the open espousal of Servia's cause by a powerful state can restore the prospect of Servia's independence.

A SERVIAN VICTORY.

London, Aug. 14.—The Servians captured Bresonski on the river Drina Aug. 8. The Turks lost 200.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Aug. 13.—On the lst sixty insurgents belonging to the regiment of loglesito attacked Fort Jaques, in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, and demanded its surrender. The men inside the fort, numbering fourteen, refused the demand, and began firing, when the insurgents sets fire to the fort, which was destroyed and besieged. All were burned to death. to death.

On the 2d, 106 men and six officers of the
Spanish troops, commanded by Fernandez, in
the jurisdiction of Vallabura, were attacked by
superior insurgent force and Fernandez and
twenty-three men killed.

> GREAT BRITAIN. THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The dory Centennial put Into Abercastle, Wales, on Saturday for pro-visions, and then proceeded for Liverpool. Johnson reports that the Centennial was cap-sized once during the voyage, but he succeeded in righting her.

DISRABLI.

Her Majesty the Queen held a council * Osborn House, Isle of Wight, Saturday. She delivered the seal of the office of Lord of the Privy Seal to Disraeli, who took the oath and kissed her hand on his appointment. FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—President MacMahon has liberated 161 persons imprisoned for participation in the outrages during the Commune troubles.

OBITUARY.

New York Herald, Aug. 12. Carl Bergman died in this city on Thursday Carl Bergman died in this city on Thursday evening. He had been ill for the better part of a year, the serious nature of his illness dating back for a twelvemonth, and from the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, which occurred about that time. Bergman was born at Ebersbach, Saxony. in 1821, and his said of him by Mr. Reitzel, a school-mate of his and a well-known musician of this city, that he was a musician from childhood. When only 18 years of age Bergman was the Musical Director of a grand ballet troupe that starting from Vienns, visited Verona, that starting from Vienna, visited Verona, Prague, Venice and other cities, where exhibitions were given, and in all of which he gave promise of the distinction that he was destined to win. The rebellion of 1848 found the young artist in one of the cities named, and he experienced no little difficulty in securing a passport for himself and his co-laborers to Vienna. Fortune, however, finally favored him, and immediately after reaching Vienna he took passage to this country. Arriving safe and sound, he at once made the acquaintance of some leading musicians of this city, who extended to him a welcome and what was better, a helping hand. His reputation had preceded him. He had been for six years one of the most acceptable violoncellists at the Stadt Theatre in Bresiau, and on his arrival in this city he was courted and offered several lucrative situations which promised to be remunerative both in money and applause. For several years he performed here and there, gaining favor everywhere, until in 1850 he became the conductor of the Germania Society, which position of honor he held until 1852. During the two years of his conductorship he gave concerts in this city, in Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Alhany, Philadelphia, and other tions were given, and in all of which he gave

cities East and West. In all of these places Bergman won golden opinions from the critics as well as the commoners. His next attractive performance was that of conductor of the great German festival that was held at Winter Garden in this city in 1855. That performance greatly increased his reputation as a musical artist. In 1856 Mr. Bergman at Niblo's Garden introduced to the music loving people of this city the first excellent troupe of German opera singers. Among them were Johannsen, Berkel, Rotter, Pickaneser, and Weinlich. The season was opened with "Robert le Diable," which was followed by "Der Freyschutz," Mme. Johannsen making her debut in this country in the latter. Success crowned this enterprise, and Mr. Bergman followed it up by beginning a series of Sunday concerts at the old City Assembly Rooms on Broadway, near Broad street, which for a long time were very popular. It was at these concerts that Mr. S. B. Mills, the planist, was first presented to a New York audience, and was, of course, cordially greeted. About this time (1858) Mr. Bergman was made the conductor of the Philharmonic Society, which post he held until a year ago, when, on account of sickness, he resigned, Mr. Matzk filling the post until the end of the season. Lovers of music will well remember the concerts of that society that were given under the direction of Bergman. Eight years ago Bergman was the conductor at the Academy of Music when "L'Africaine" was first produced. At one time he was the leader of the Arion Society, and was a highly respected member of the Ashenbroedel Society, to which all the musicians (instrumentalists) belong. While leader of that society Bergman brought out "Tannhauser" and other German operas at the Stadt Theatre. He was the director of the last Sangerbunde in this city, and his name and fame as a leader were known all over the connexty. He was a good hearted man. While conductor of the Philharmonic Society he gave several concerts for the benefit of the German Hospital, turning over the whole proceeds

CASUALTIES.

A WATER-SPOUT. LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 13.—This morning a water-spout struck the line of the Virginia Midland Railroad, 6 miles south of this place. The flood extended for 5 miles, swelling the smallest creeks into rivers, and submerging a portion of the country never under water before. A culvert was carried away, leaving a gap 90 feet broad and 50 feet deep, into which the Kreight was precipitated, killing Keyes, en-gineer, and Anderson, brakeman. The storm lasted only a few hours.

KILLED BY CARS.

Pittisburg, Aug. 13.—Thomas George, a resident of Saltaburg, was struck by the through mail of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad while walking on the track near McKeesport last evening, and instantly killed.

This afternoon David Miller, yard-master of the read, was killed while trying to board Robinson's Circus train near Elroid's station.

FATAL FALL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CLIPTON HOUSE, Ont., Aug 18.—A man named Herman Weigel, one of the excursionists from Toledo, O., while walking on the bank of the Niagara River, a short distance below the Horse-Shoe Falls, fell over and was instantly killed.

FIRES. AT INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—The stables and car house of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Of 175 horses in the stables at the time of the breaking out of the fire, fifty perished before they could be rescued. Twenty-five cars and a large amount of other property was destroved. One of the employes named Thomas Hall was fatally injured, and died this morning. Loss estimated, \$50,000, partly covered by in-

IN CHICAGO. Engine No. 10 attended to a still alarm at 6:15 last evening at No. 44 Harrison street, a boarding-house kept by a man named Monaghan.

At 7:45 p. m. there was an alarm from Box At 7:45 p. m. there was an alarm from Box
531. The fire was caused by the explosion of a
gasoline lamp in a two-story frame building at
No. 57 North Halsted street. Stock to the value
of \$25 in the store owned by James Conroy was
destroyed.

destroyed.

A false alarm was struck at 8:50 p. m. from Box 314, corner of Halsted and Madison streets.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 12.—The summer series of Short-Horn sales terminated to-day by the sale of William Warfield, John W. Burgess, and Leslie Combs, Jr., near Lexington. A very large crowd attended, notwithstanding the rain, which poured in dreuching torrents previous to the sale. The offering consisted of 70 head, 62 cows, and 8 bulls. They were all sold at very Capt. Phil C. Kidd, of Lexington. The 62 cows sold for \$21,585, averaging a fraction over \$446, the 8 bulls for \$650.

the 8 bulls for \$650.

The following are the prominent purchases: 4th Mazurka, of Chesterfield, a red roan, 5 years old, by Royal Oxford, Dam Mazurka 11th by imported Duke of Airdrie, \$1,740, to Ware & McGoodwin, Danville, Ky. Moss Rose 2d. red, 6 years, by 17th Duke of Airdrie, dam Rowena, by 17th Duke of Airdrie, \$1,400, to Brown & Gring, Canada West Live Stock Association.

Rose of Sharon, of Waverly, roan, 4 years old, by 8th Duke of Thorndale, 1st dam Moidore, by Duke of Richmond, \$1,500, to W. H. Fisher, Paris, Ky. The remainder at prices ranging from \$600 down to \$100, a notable instance being when imported Prime Minister, brought here from Pitlochrie, Scotland, sold for \$150 to Hamilton Scott, of Lexington.

Lexington.

The total for the series is \$154,250, for,319 cows and 72 bulls, an average for the week of \$483 for cows, and \$487 for bulls. It was announced to-day that the 14th Duke of Thorndale, for whom \$17,900 was paid at Mr. Bedford's sale, belonged to J. D. Goff, of Bourbon. THE STRIKING BRAKEMEN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.-Contrary to general CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Contrary to general expectation, the strike of brakemen on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad did not end with the yielding of the men at Seymour. The strikers at North Vernon, Mitchell, and Vincennes refused to be governed by the action of the Seymour parties, and are still out. A car containing the officers of the road lett here this morning and found matters comparatively quiet at North Vernon and Mitchell, and reported in their be-Vernon and Mitchell, and reported in their be-half that matters at these points could be conhalf that matters at these points could be controlled in a short time. When the car reached Vincennes it was run on a side-track by the strikers, and the switch spiked to prevent its removal. In addition to the railroad officials, the car contained a detachment of St. Louis police, who were driven across the Wabash River into Illinois by the strikers. The latter have been reinforced by some mechanics from the shops, and appear to have possession of the shops, and appear to have possession of the town. The local authorities have sent a strong appeal to Gov. Hendricks, who, up to the present, has taken no action in the premises. The situation to-night is considered very grave, but the railroad authorities hope for State aid tomorrow in preserving the peace, when the strikeers will be paid off and discharged.

TELECRAPHIC NOTES

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 13.—Fourteen car-loads of people visited this city to-day on an excursion from Decatur over the Illinois Midland. Smaller excursions also came here from Lincoln and

Lacon.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 18.—The Subsidiary
High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters
adjourned vesterday to meet at Newark. N. J.,
Aug. 9, 1877. A proposition to amend the constitution by striking out the word "white" was
rejected, and the Secretary's salary was fixed at
\$400 per annum.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Bahla, Aug. 12.—The Hamburg steamer Germanis is ashore near this place, and is likely to become a wreck. Her cargo is being saved.

New York, Aug. 13.—Arrived, the steamship Spain, from Liverpool.

New York, Ang. 13.—Arrived, the steamers Celtic and City of Chester, from Liverpool.

London, Aug. 13.—The steamships Pomerania, from New York, and Polynesia, from Quebec, have arrived or

THE INDIANS.

Report of a Terrible Battle Fought by Gen. Crook.

Almost Total Annihilation of the Hostile Sloux.

A Squaw's Story, Second-hand, the Flimsy Basis of the Tale.

Letter from Bishop Whipple to the President Concerning the Indians.

A RUMOR.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 13.—The Independent's Boseman, Mont., special Aug. 12, says a Sioux squaw, who came into Crow Camp, report a terrible battle, and that Crook has almost annihilated the Sioux, and had the remainder in such position as to force their surrender. Parties from Crow Agency bring this news. It may be reatly exaggerated, if not entirely false.

THE INDIAN POLICY. LETTER FROM BISHOP WAIPPLE TO PRESIDENT GRANT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following letter has been sent to the President:

Washington, July 31, 1870.—To His Recolore aware of my deep interest; in the the control the indians, and I am are will ponce this letter. The peace policy has never been understood by the people. They appose it was committeed to the people. They appose it was committeed to the people of the indian sak is law to punish crime, when the tars which the friends of the Indian sak is law to punish crime. You did all that you had the power to do, and that was to provided you said to all the religious bodies of the country who had Executive Committees to manage their missionary and charitable work. If you said to all the religious bodies of the country who had Executive Committees to manage their missionary and charitable work. If you said to all the religious bodies of the country who had Executive Committees to manage their missionary and charitable work. If you said to all the religious bodies of the country will appoin him. You provided for the honest purchase of Indian supples. There have been mistakes. In a few instances dishonest and incommendation of the people will be a supplementable of the country of the supplementable will be a supplementable of the country of blanks a reward for political service, and a fortune was commentable to the supplementable of the supplementable of the country of blanks a manage out of sheet-iron. There are not records (see Senator Doollite's report of blanks a manage out of sheet-iron. There are not records (see Senator Doollite's report of blanks a managed to the country of the supplementable of the country of the supplementable of the country of blanks are managed to the country of the supplementable of the supplementable of the supplementable of the s

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—For the Upper
Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower
Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, warm
southeasterly winds, shifting to cooler norther-

11:18 a. m. 30.03 63 67.8 E. gentle. Fair. 2:00p. m. 29.98 83 71 S. E. fresh. Fair. 3:33p. m. 29.98 81 74 E. gentle. Clear. 9:00p. m. 29.95 77 85 E. gentle. Clear. 10:18p. m. 29.95 77 86 E. gentle. Clear. Maximum thermometer. 86. Minimum, 75. 6ENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CRICAGO, Aug. 13-Midnight.							
Stations.	Bar.	-	and the second second second second	and inches and in	Weather.		
Alpena	29.98	72	S. E., fresi		Clear.		
Buffalo	. 30 05	75 72	E., gentle E., fresh	03	Fair.		
Cleveland Davenport			S.E., gentle	.03	bair.		
Detroit		75	S. E. light		Clear.		
Duluth		69	Calm	. 33	Cloudy.		
Escanaba		75	N. W., gen.		Cloudy.		
Grand Haven		73	S., light		Clear.		
Port Haron		. 73	S. E., light		Clear.		
Keokuk LaCrosse	29.00	78	E., fresh	99	liv rain		
Marquette		70	Calm	103	Cloudy.		
Milwaukee		68	Calm S. E., fresh		Clear.		
Omaha		71	N., fresh	.97	Cloudy.		
Rochester		75	S.E., fresh		Clear.		
Tojedo		81	E., gentle.		Clear.		

to discuss matters affecting the interests of the

city.

Archbishop Bourgel passed a very painful night, and was weaker to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The total value of goods imported for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, exclusive of British Columbis, during the month of July, was \$8,574,000, upon which a duty of \$991,458 was collected. Exports dor the same month, \$11,553,000.

A number of carpenters and mechanics who arrived here from England lately have returned home, not being satisfied with this country.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

REVIEW OF ST. LOUIS-LOUISVILLE SERVES.

Saturday's game in Louisville having finished the series of ten games between the St. Louis and Louisville Clubs, The TRIBURE presents below its review of the series, made up from scores sent by its correspondents and published from time to time in these columns. The result of the games as they were played is as follows:

St. Louis, pille

The following table gives the comparative performances of the clubs as wholes, the figures given comprising the sum total of the items for

the entire series:	
St. Louis, Lo	uisville
Total runs made 35	3
Average to a game 3.5	Santain Inch
Total runs earned 4	
Average to a game 0.4	0.
Percentage of runs earned to runs	200
made11	.13
Total base-hits made	6
Average to a game 6.3	6.
Total errors made	7
Average to a game 6.1	7.1
The next table gives the strength of th	e mem
bers of the nine in run-getting. The	Same
showing "times at bat" not being at h	ngure
showing cimes at bat not being at h	and II
all the games of the series, the calculate	ed bat
ting strength must, of course, be ba	sed or

averages of clean hits to a game. The other columns clearly explain themselves: BATTING RECORD ST. LOUIS-LOUISVILLE SERIES. Average Average to a Base I

PLAYERA	played	hits	ge base hits	made	ne rune to
St. Louis.		-		30	37
Pike	9	13 12	1.44	6	0.66
Battin	10	8	1.20		0.30
Mack		6	0.75		0.62
Bradley			0.70	1	0. 10
Blong		6	0.60	3	0.30
McGeary		7 6 5	0.50	5 1 3 6 4	0.60
Cuthbert	9	4	0.44	4	0.44
Pearce	4	1	0.25	0	0.00
Dehlham	10	1	0.10	1	0.10
Hague	10	11	1.10	4	0.40
Gerhardt		9	1.00	3	0.33
Carbine	1	1	1.00	1	1.00
Fulmer	10	. 9	0.90	3	0.30
Devlin	10	8	0.80	3	0.30
Somerville	10	8 7 6	0.70	4	0.40
Hastings	10		0.60	3	0.30
Snyder		D	0.50	1	0.10
Ryan		5 5 1	0.50	6	0.60
Allison	0	0	0.00	0 2	1.00
Bechtel	3	ő	0.00	0	0.00
Chapman	20000	Ö	0.00	0	0.00

two Clubs is as follows, the smallest proportion of errors being placed at the top and the in-fielders placed as a body shead of the outfield-ers for more expeditious comparison: PIELDING RECORD ST. LOUIS-LOUISVILLE SERIES

TATEL S	Put out	Average to a	Assisted	yume	Average to a	Errors	Amin	Average to a
St. Louis.								
Pearce		0. 25						.25
Dehlman	117	11.70			00			50
Battin	19				80			80
Mack	7	0.87			37			87
McGeary	33				60	11	1.	10
Bradley	6			2	80	11	1	10
Clapp	55			1.	20	14	1.	40
Blong		0.40		0.	40			00
Cuthbert					22			22
Pike	. 13	1.44	2	0.	22	2	0.	22
Gerhardt	. 114	12,66	4	0	44	4	0	44
Somerville	. 28	2.80	31	3	10	7	O.	70
Hague	. 13	1.30	15	1	50	7	0.	70
Fulmer		1.00	41	4	10	9	0.	90
Devlin	. 5	0.50	32	3.	20	10	1.	00
Snyder	. 48	4.80	20	2	00	23	2.	30
Carbine		12.00	1	1.	00	5	5.	00
Collins		1.50	0	0.	00	0	0.	00
Chapman	. 3	1.00	0	0.	00	0	0.	00
Bechtel		0.00	0	O.	00	0	0.	00
Allison		0,00	0	0.	00	0	0.	00
Ryan		1.70	0	0	00	1	0.	10
Hastings	. 17	1.70	0	a.	00	5	0.	50

"No, sir."

But you talk as if I had bugs in my house!"

'I'll tell you what I'll do, landlord. I'll examine five beds, and if I don't find bugs in at least three of them I'll give you a machine for nothing."

It would have been a nip-and-tuck fight if the great big porter hadn't jumped in and hit the stranger with an iron boot-jack. The inventor still lived, however, and within half an hour was seen bearing down for another hotel under full sail.

WASHINGTON. Fraudulent Character of the Re-

cently Enacted Civil-Service Reform.

A Reduction of \$29,584,205.86 in the Appropriations as Agreed To.

Probability of the Adjournment of Congress To-Day. CIVIL SERVICE.

THE LATEST REFORMATORY PARCE PALMED UPON THE PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., August 13.—A careful reading of the Civil-Service-Reform paragraph of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill leads to the belief that it will be even less effective than the law enacted and partially carried into effect five or six years ago.

White clarks and other amplaces of the Governtially carried into effect five or six years ago. While clerks and other employes of the Government not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are protected from political assessments when they are made by other officers or employes of the Senate, the new law does not prevent Chairmen or agents of political committees who are not in the employ of the Government from making assessments upon

through which the clerk is informed that it is considered very desirable that the Republican party shall be successful in some State where an election is about to take place, and is requested to inclose a sum which is named, and which is a certain percentage on his salary, to the writer of the clerk's share of the necessary expenses of the campaign. At other times the political committee sends its agents, provided with a list of clerks and a memorandum of the amount each one is expected to pay, through the Executive Departments, and the money is

COLLECTED ON THE SPOT.

Of course, no one is obliged to pay these assessments, but, in most of the Departments, any clerk or employe who refuses to do so becomes thereafter a marked man or woman, and the first time that a reduction of the force in the Department takes place, such a clerk is very likely to be dismissed. The text of this Civil-Service-Reform section, as it originally passed the House,

WOULD HAVE STOPPED ALL POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS, because it made it a high midemeanor not only

would have stopped all political assessments,
because it made it a high midemeanor not only
for officers and employes of the Government to
make political assessments upon clerks, or pay
them to other Government employes, but it also
included all other persons in the prohibition. The
words "or other perfons" were stricken off of the
section in the Conference Committee, and this,
as has already been shown, destroys the entire
effect of the act. The following is
THE SECTION
as it passed:

as it passed: as it passed:

That all executive officers or employes of the United States, not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving to, or receiving from any other officer or employe of the Government any money, or property, or other thing of value for political purposes, and any such officer or employe who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and he shall also be deemed gailty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 3500.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER FROM BLUFORD WILSON
—A PLOT TO DEFEAT THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In view of the current statement that one of the causes of Executive opposition to Mr. Jewell was an interference to prevent the confirmation of George P. Fisher as United States District Attorney for Delaware, the following letter, received by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, is both significant and interesting:

Cathbert. 18 1. 06 20.02 20.02
Fig. 115 1.06 20.02 20.02
Fig. 115 20.02
F

the amount of the reduction, is \$29,584,205.86. These are the regular appropriations, and do not include various minor appropriations, as for the Centennial Exhibition, Washington Monument, and Indian Deficiency bills, amounting to a considerable sum. It is impossible to embrace the whole of the appropriations in a single comparative statement at the present time, but the above represents the actual difference between the twelve regular appropriation bills, and constitutes the amount of reduction claimed as the result of the efforts made to reduce the expenditures of the Government this year.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Seetal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—The steamship Tagus is fitting out, and will leave shortly with a cargo of choice cattle for the English market. The live-stock trade with Great Britain is rapidly increasing, owing to an active demand for Canadian beeves. The prices range \$1.40 to \$1.50 per stone. Fifteen days are usually occupied on the passage, and the animals arrive in good condition.

The press loudly condemns the management of civil affairs for the past few years. The Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday

Ticked 29.95 81 E., greath. Clear.

Polsoning by Chloral.

An interesting account is furnished by Dr. Young, of Florence, to one of the foreign medical journals, of a case of poisoning by chloral.

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An interesting account is furnished by Dr. Young, of Florence, to one of the foreign medical journals, of a case of poisoning by chloral.

An interesting account is furnished by Dr. Young, of Florence, to one of the victim by very simple means. A gentleman took a whole mixture, containing three drachms of the sixth part, as ordered. He was in a condition approaching lifelessness when the doctor arrived, but by the prompt application of hot-water bags and bottles to the stomach and other parts of the body, wrapping the lexswing the lexswing the lexswing the local parts of the sixth part, as ordered. He was in a condition approaching lifelessness when the doctor arrived, but by the prompt application of hot-water bags and bottles to the stomach and other parts of the body, wrapping the lexswing the lexswing to the stomach and other parts of the body, wrapping the lexswing the lexswing the lexswing the lexswing the lexswing the lexswin the part of the body and the parts of the state to read the pro

Senate to pass a bill relating to a final settlement of the Pacific Railroad with the Government. These interests, with Bonanza Toby, are the chief influences at work to prolong the session. None of them, however, are sanguine of

expect him to make a set speech in the Senate before adjournment.

CORRECTION.

To the Western Associated Fress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—An error having occurred last week in the reported testimony of Supervisor Matthews before the Sub-Committee investigating the whisky frauds, it is proper to give the following correction of his testimony: Matthews, referring to Collector Webster's letter to him on the subject of giving immunity to certain parties implicated in frauds on condition that they would plead guilty, testified that Secretary Bristow thought the price was too high, and was, therefore, in favor of rejecting the proposition, thinking that more favorable terms might be obtained for the Government, but that the President, who had read the letter, was represented, through Bristow, as saying that hardly any price was too high to pay for evidence to convict parties engaged in such frauds.

THE GOLD SALE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at New York to sell on Wednesday the gold received in payment for bonds of the 5 per cent funded loan of '81, sold the 12th inst.

CRIME.

by other officers or employes of the Senate, the new law does not prevent Chairmen or agents of political committees who are not in the employ of the Government from making assessments upon clerks, nor does it forbid clerks and other Government employes from paying such assessments when made. This is is a very might be a very might be last two or three years, since the Administration abandoned even the appearance of trying to effect a systematic civil-service reform, clerks in the Departments in Washington have been annually assessed, but seldom by officers or employes of the Government. The ordinary way in which these assessments are made is either by means of a letter from an officer of a national political committee, through which the clerk is informed that it is considered very desirable that the Republican party shall be successful in some State where an election is about to take place, and is requested to inclose a sum which is named, and which is a certain perceutage on his salary, to the writer of the clerk's share of the necessary expenses of the campaign. At other times the political committee, sends its agents, provided with a list of clerks and a memorandum of the amount each one is expected to pay, through the Executive Departments, and the money is collective or more considered very desirable that the Republican mittee sends its agents, provided with a list of clerks and a memorandum of the amount each one is expected to pay, through the Executive Departments, and the money is collective or more provided with a list of clerks and a memorandum of the amount each one is expected to pay, through the Executive Departments, and the money is collective or more secone, the more provided with a list of clerks and a memorandum of the contract of the clerk is and the first time that a reduction of the force in the Department takes place, such a clerk is very likely to be dismissed. The text of this Civil-Service-Reform section, as it originally passed the House, A DUEL IN THE BLACK HILLS.

FIENDS FOILED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DAVENFORT, Ia., Aug. 13.—An old couple named Adam 8. Westphal and his wife live in Rural Township, Rock Island County. The old

gentleman is quite wealthy and was known to have concealed in his house about \$12,000 in have concealed in his house about \$12,000 in money.

This fact becoming known to a sephew of Mr. Westphal, he formed the devilish plot to rob and murder the old folks. This nephew, Edward Westphal, with his son, a man named William Brown, and a Chicago desperado named John Kerns, proceeded to old Westphal's house at midnight, Friday night. The news of their intended crime had been imparted to Rock Ialand officers, and G. Brown, and City-Marshal Haines and two officers concealed themselves in the house. The burglars boldly entered the house, and then resulted a desperate fight between the robbers and officers. Marshal Haines was struck on the head, an officer was shot in the arm, Kerns had both arms broken, and the others were more or less hurt. Two of the robbers and the two Westphals were arrested. The plot was to enter the house, chloroform the old people, obtain the money, and then set fire to the house, that it might appear that Mr. and Mrs. Westphal had died in the fames, and suspicion of foul play be diverted. That they fully intended to carry out this plot is shown by their having a bottle of chloroform and a can of kerosene with them.

ILLINOIS-KU-KLUX.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 13.—Saturday morning Court opened at 8 o'clock. Resuming the Ferry-Crainmurder case at Murfresboro, Lawyers White and Washburne, Prosecuting-Attorney A. R. Pugh, Judges W. J. Allen, and A. D. Duff, and the Hon. F. E. Albright, argued the case in the order above-named. The speech of Mr. Albright lasted from 6 to 10 o'clock p. m. The jury retired at 10 o'clock and returned at 12 with a verdict of guilty, the sentence being fixed at fifteen years. Three of the jury were in favor of a life sentence, but, taking in view that Crain was now 42 years of age, they fixed it at that term. The result is received with perfect satisfaction. The attorneys accredited great honor by their masterly arguments in this city. Crain told your corresponnent to-day that he was insocent of the crime. He, with other convicts, will be taken to Joliet this week.

MICHIGAN MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 7.—There will be a meeting of the Millers' Association of Michigan held at Grand Rapids on Wednesday, Sept. gan held at Grand Rapids on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1876. All mill-owners of this State, as well as members of the Association, are cordially and earnestly invited to attend. The subjects of Wheat-Crops, Markets for Flour, Freights, Insurance, and especially the threatened prosecutions against those using Middlings-Purifiers in this State, will come before the meeting for discussion and action, as well as any other matters of interest to millers. Respectfully,

J. D. HAYES, President.

WELLINGTON HIBBARD, Secretary.

Wellington Hibbard, Secretary.

An Important Report on Disinfectants.

London Times.

The sixth of the new series of Reports of the Medical Officers of the Privy Council and Local Government Board contains an article on the study of disinfectants by Dr. Baxter. A great number of very careful experiments were made with the view to test the disinfecting properties of the so-called disinfectants commonly used. Evidence was adduced to show that carbolic acid, sulphur, permanganate of potash, and chlorine are all endowed with true disinfectant properties, though in very varying degrees. The effectual disinfectant operation of chlorine and permanganate of potash appears to depend for more on the nature of the medium through which the particles of the infective matter are distributed than on the specific character of the particles themselves. A virulent liquid cannot be regarded as certainly and completely disinfected by sulphur unless it has been rendered permanently and thoroughly acid. No virulent liquid can be considered disinfected by carbolic acid unless it contains at least 2 per centum by weight of the pure acid.

When disinfectants are mixed with a liquid it is very important to be sure that they are thoroughly incorporated with it, and that no solid matters capable of shielding contagium from immediate contact with its destroyer be overlooked. Aerial disinfection, as commonly practiced in the sick-room, is either useless or positively objectionable, owing to the laise sense of security it is calculated to produce. To make the air of a room smell strongly of carbolic acid by scattering carbolic powder about the floor, or of chlorine by placing a tray of chloride of lime in a corner, is, so far as the destruction of specific contagia is concerned, an utterly futile proceeding.

The practical result of these experiments goes to prove (1) that dry heat, when it can be applied, is probably the most efficient of all disinfectants; (2) that the old plan of stopping up revices, and fumigating with sulphur and charco

A Ball in Colorado.

Lake City (Col.) Silver World.

We had a rude log cabin, the starlight gleaming through the chinks between the logs, vying with the feeble gleams of tallow dips in making the darkness visible, and the very small space absolutely necessary for the dancers floored with warped and gnarled whip-sawed lumber, for which we had paid at the rate of \$100 per 1,000 feet. Then there were but eight ladies present participating in the dance, though the entire feminine element of the town was represented. There were present a goodly assemblage of men, but such an uncouth assemblage rarely graced a ball-room, for proud was he who could boast a coat to hide his woolen shirt, and the two or three who had white shirts were at once the admiration and envy of the res-

POLITICAL

(Continued from the Second page.)

Mr. Tucker endeavored to have resolutions adopted committing the Greenback Democracy of this State initavor of Tilden and Hendricks, on the grounds that the St. Louis platform had as one of its main planks a demand for the repeal of the resumption clause; that Tilden had held back his letter of acceptance, at Hendricks' dictation, until the Democrats in the House of Representatives had committed themselves in favor of the repeal, and that everything pointed to the carrying out by the Democracy of all the measures that the Greenback men were strongly in favor of. A minority of the Committee was staongly opposed to the action proposed by Mr. Tucker, and a great deal of confusion prevailed for upward of an hour, there being, as one of the delegates foreibly expressed it, a "perfect pandemonium of deviltry," delegates charging each other with being "liars," with having "sold out," and yelling, until they were hoarse, such epithets as "What—scoundrel has got a barrel of Tilden's greenbacks?" etc. Finally the meeting adjourned in a grand uproar, Tilden having the most powerful lungs and the most demonstrative gesticulations. Tucker carried his point, so far as numbers and apparent final action were concerned, but the "cranky delegates" felt sore, and swore that they would early next month have an independent State Convention in Troy that would indorse the Cooper and Cary electoral ticket, and nominate a State ticket for State officers that would "sweep the State."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MACOMB, Ill., Aug. 12.—The McDonough
County Democratic Convention to-day utterly
repudiated the Independents. A straight Bourbon ticket was placed in the field. J. W. Hays,
a Bebel soldier, was nominated for Sheriff. The
announcement was received with prolonged
cheering by the "Convention. You may count
on this for 500 majority in November for the
Republican ticket.

MERCER COUNTY.

on this for 500 majority in November for the Republican ticket.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ALEDO, Ill., Aug. 11.—The Mercer County Convention met here to-day, and was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held for many years. The following county ticket was nominated: For Circuit Clerk, Alex McArthur; Sheriff, John 8. Paxton; State's Attorney, John C. Wharton; Coult, R. W. Kill; for choice of county for St. Senator, B. C. Talliferro. The Democratic delegates to the Tenth District Convention are uninstructed, but are divided in favor of Col. Marsh and D. Rankin for Congress.

JOLIET, Ill., Ang. 12.—The Democratic and Independent caucuses, for the election of delegates to the county Convention of both parties, to be held in this city on the 15th inst., the former at Werner Hall and the latter at the Court-House, occurred this afternoon. The attendance was very slim, and no enthusiasm and but little interest was manifested. There are more names on the list of delegates than there were persons at the caucuses. The programme for the 15th is for a political trade between the Bourbons and the wry-necks. To accomplish this a Committee will be appointed from each Convention as a Conference Committee to agree upon a tick t, the Independents to take the Clerk of the Circuit Court and Coroner, and the Democrats the remainder of the county offices. As both factions are willing and anxious to prostitute themselves, the dicker will be undoubtedly consummated without difficulty. However independent to find a Democratic guide. The following are the delegates on the Independent side of the House: B. A. Fuller, R. E. Barber, O. Hicks, William Watkins, G. W. Fuller, R. S. Johnson, John Risley, T. W. Jerremes, D. C. Mason, Jacob Frey, Richard Hodgson, W. H. Cook, M. Moran, S. W. Randal, and A. Bargent, all Democratic delegation is composed of the following old-liners: Thomas L. Breckinridge, W. S. Brooks, H. Harwood, M. Young, F. Casseday, Henry Young, J. G. Ell-wood, William Werner, P. Shanahan, T

Not over 300 were in attendance, many of whom are Republicans, and many are leaving con-stantly. Wesley C. Hobbs, the candidate for Congress, is the speaker, and, although he is sometimes applauded, the meeting lacks en-

sometimes applauded, the meeting lacks asthusiasm.

SPRINGFIELD, III.

Springfield, III., Aug. 13.—Republican primary meetings were held last evening to select delegates to the County Convention, which meets to morrow. The Congressional Convention meets Tuesday, and, from present appearances, the Hon. D. L. Phillips will be the Republican nominee in this district.

MONTICELLO, III., Aug. 12.—A Hayes and Wheeler Club was organized in this place this afternoon. It starts out with 250 members The Hon. L. J. Bond was chosen President. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, which was height ened by a masterly speech from P. A. Hamilton reviewing the misdeeds of Democracy and showing up its foul record.

Special Dispatch to To. UMBUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—There is great interest here among the Tilden men over the contest in the Columbus, O., district, between Walling, the present Representative, and Gen. Thomas L. Ewing. The prominent part takes by the latter in the Allen movement and in the St. Louis Convention against Tilden and the currency plank of the Democratic platform have made him a marked and very objectionable man among Eastern Democrats. The latter are sorely exercised to-night over the character of telegrams received to-day from Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who is at Columbus, which had been depended on to tury the scale for Walling, went strongly enough for Ewing to secure his nomination as the Convention on Tuesday.

MENDOTA, III.

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MENDOTA, III.

Accides, George Price, John Hoffman, D. D. Guiles, Mar Hans, and S. Sysisher, Vice-Presidents; J. C. Crooker and Theodore Gier, Secretaries; J. L. Watkins, Treasurer. Col. Taylor and Mr. Crooker were the speakers. At the close of the meeting, which dwindled down to a few, three cheers we

sheep.

THE ILLINOIS CRATCE.

PROBIA, Ill., Aug. 13.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoli departed this ovening for Maine, where he will deliver four speeches for Hayes and Wheeler. He recently received a dispatch from Blaine requesting him to come immediately, and promising him an audience of 50,000 people.

GOV. RENDRICKS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—Gov. Hendricks left for Indianapolis this evening.

CARBONDALE, ILL.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, ILL.

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CARBONDALE, ILL.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 13.—The Republicans of this district are jubiliant over their continued success in this Democratic stroughold. They will in all probability elect two representatives this year, thereby gaining the two-thirds majority. Joseph P. Roberts, of Murphysboro, is being urged to run for the Senatorship, and will undoubtedly succeed. William H. Woodward, of Jackson County, will certainly receive the nomination as one of the Representatives, and some one from Alexander County the second place.

The Earth-Treatment for Ulcers.

The dry earth treatment for ulcers is found successful. Large, sloughy ulcers, after being washed, are covered with a thick layer of earth, over which wet paper is placed as a support, the whole neatly bandaged. In a few days the ulcers begin to clear, and when the surfaces look healthy and granulating, a dressing made as follows is used: A piece of muslin the size of the ulcer is immersed in carbolle oil, in the proportion of one part acid to ten parts ecocannt oil; with this the sore is covered, and over it dry earth is placed, and then moistened earth and a bandage. In a short time the healing process manifests itself satisfactorily, while all odor is entirely removed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Principal Features of the Loan Market.

Bank Transactions Small Compared with Previous Years.

Irregular Produce Markets-Provisions Active-Wheat Lower-Corn and Gais Easier.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the manager of the Chicago Clear-ing-House of the transactions of the banks last week falls to disclose any signs of an increase of business as yet this year. The clearings last week were \$17,631,728,40, against \$22,471,136,75 for were \$17,611,728,40, against \$22,471,130,75 for the corresponding week of last year,—a decrease greater than the ahrinkage that would have been caused by the decline in prices. Looking at the latest returns at hand of the clearings of the other leading cities of the country, we find the same state of affairs existing. Philadelphia is the only exception. Its bank transactions show an increase since July 1 of 1 per cent. This is due, of course, to the Centennial, and it shows how accurately the bank clearings reflect the general condition of business. Since July 1 the bank clearings at New York have decreased \$310,000,000, or 16 per cent; at Boston, \$27,500,000, or 12 per cent; at St. Louis, \$7,609,000, or 8 per cent; and at Pitteburg, \$5,500,000, or 20 per cent; and at Pitteburg, \$5,500,000, or 20 per 000, or 12 per sent; at St. Louis, \$7,500,000, or 8 per cent; and at Pittsburg, \$5,500,000, or 20 per cent; Chicago, \$29,000,000, or 16 per cent. The total clearings for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cinchnatt, New Orleans, and this city, for July, 1870, were \$1,782,438, 628, against \$2,116,010,466 in July, 1875. This is a decline of 15 per cent. The bank clearings teadily decreased in the three years since the We may look to see the first genuine upard movement of recovery reflected in an increase of clearings in comparative periods. As yet, there are no signs of this.

In local business the situation in brief was one of

ness. The supply of paper from all ight; the especial feature was the of the country demand for redises of discount at the banks are 8@10 percent

to regular borrowers; street rates are freely ac-On the street, there is an over-supply of loanable funds. Rates are 5 per cent and upwards for time

New York exchange was sold between banks at

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings of the banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Haie, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date. Chemings. Balances. Monday. \$3,306,150.72

Tuesday 2,838,436.71

Wednesday 2,838,436.71

Thursday 2,776,472.21

Thursday 2,874,488.17

Saturday 3,026,477.52

204,103.20 ng week \$17,811,728.40 \$1,476,791.77 PAILURE OF THE SILK "CROP."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The ladies who have been extravagantly dressing during the short interval cheap silks, will now revert to less costly orics. Owing to an epidemic among the silk-rms and an unhealthful condition of the mulworms and an unhealthful condition of the mul-berry trees, the silk crop in Japan, Italy, and the south of France is almost a complete failure.

When this dampening bit of information first spread through the market, many were in-clined to disbeliove it. They said, "Pshaw! it's just like cotton. We hear of a fail-ure almost every year, yet in the end we handle

ust as many bales;" but men who are well posted nave for some time been taking advantage of the ow prices and buying heavily in England prepara-

low prices and buying meaning the form of the last tory to the shock.

Stewart predicted the failure. One of the last acts of his life was to put a million dollars in raw silk. Within the past few days A. T. Stewart. Co. have realized '100 per cent not profit on the pur-

antry,—not excepting A. A. Low,—has gone to gland and sent orders to his house here buy and ship to him all the available silk in the United States, because the demand otter there than elsewhere. Other importers are forming combinations to operate in the same way in England and France. These transactions not only cut off the importations to this country, but every twist of raw silk we have here will go to

At a meeting of the Silk Association of America, held in this city on the 9th inst., Mr. B. Richard-son, a well-informed buyer, was asked, What has been the advance so far in Japan? He answered that where silk was selling for 360 teals per pound the present price is 540 teals, or about 50 to 60 per cent actual ad-

turers must at once advance the price of the man-ufactured articles. The sewing-silk men say it is

turers must at once advance the price of the manulactured articles. The sewing-slik men say it is
not possible for them to deliver goods at the old
figures. The merchants favor higher prices. They
think that dress goods especially have been selling
too low. A two-thirds advance may be expected
upon all goods among the retailers.

The receipts of raw, slik at this market from
June 23 to July 23 was 961 bales, against 1,156
bales for the same period last year. There is a
constant and decided decrease in the receipts.

The most serious effect of the failure of this crop
is the material damage it does to the manufacture
of sliks in this country. The newest, most progressive, and one of the most profitable industries
of the country will be crippled by it. The mills
are all running at full capacity yet, but many of
them will slack up soon. New as the industry is,
uneducated as our people have been in the manufacture of the finer and more costly fabrics,
American silks have already gained an excellent
reputation all over the world. By many they are
considered equal, and in some respects superior,
to the imported goods, and they are largely worn
at home and abroad. In the New York, Boston,
and Philadelphia markets they are sold as imports,
and the best judges fail to detect the difference.

Last year our total home production of silks
amounted to \$27, 158, 071. This year it will probably not reach more than haif that amount. To do
the work, 213 manufacturers were employed, with
a combined capital of \$17, 013, 858.

It is to be hoped that no calamity will permanently check so great and important branch of
manufacture.

THE DECLINE IN SILVER.

In regard to the "decline in the price of silver."

It is to be hoped that no calamity will permanently check so great and important branch of manufacture.

THE DECLINE IN SILVER.

In regard to the "decline in the price of silver," the circular of Messrs. Watta & Co. presents some instructive facts. It gives the imports of silver from different conntries, and the exports, showing (1) that the United States is sending no more silver to England than in 1875, and less than in 1874, for the imports for six months ending June 30 from this country were £1, 293, 851 in 1876, and £1, 293, 258 in 1875, and £2, 046, 925 in 1874; showing (2) that imports from Mexico and South America have also declined from £2, 024, 483 in 1874 and £1, 993, 979 in 1875 to £1, 383, 477 during the same months of 1876, and (3) that imports from other countries, Germany excepted, also declined from £1, 498, 998 in 1874 to £1, 083, 250 in 1875, and £1, 097, 979 in 1876. From Germany alone there has been an increase of £700, 000 since 1875, the imports being for six months £1, 207, 231 in 1870, and £559, 987 in 1875, but in 1874 to £1, 51, 849. Finally it is shown that the exports to India and China are larger than in 1875 to 1874, and that the total exports to other countries also show an increase each year. The importance of these facts, in view of the claim that a glut of silver has caused its price to fall, will be readily appreciated.—The Public, Aug. 10.

CALIPORNIA GOLD BANKS.

The reports of the nine National Gold Bank, San Francisco; National Gold Bank, and Trust Company, San Francisco; National Gold Bank, San Francisco; National Gold Bank, San Jose; First National Gold Bank, Coakland; Union National Gold Bank, San Jose; First National Gold Bank, Coakland The aggregate resources and liabilities of the foregoing on the date named compare as follows: First National Gold Bank, Santa Barbara; Farmers National Gold Bank, S

..\$13,687,700 \$9,219,200 \$ 4,571,500 644,400 2,449,500 738,000 5,291,700 2,858,884 37,800 103,000

...\$13,687,700 \$9,213,200 ince the previous report the Union National id Bank of O kland has been added to the

of the market yesterday and the tone at the close last evening, one cannot belp out infer there will be a continuation of those efforts until they reach a figure that will compel a breakage through the own weight. The large daily advances are corroborations of the views expressed by the Alfa tiew days since, that the majority of the mining shares were selling far below their intrinsic values and now that a reaction has set in there is a probability that the other extreme will be reached, unless more moderate views are taken upon what foundation these improvements are based. less more moderate views are taken upon what foundation these improvements are based by those interested. In the mines no remarkable changes have taken place. The improvement in mining values is not alone confined to the Comstock mines; but the Northern Belle, a mine that has been paying the largest dividends of any, in proportion to its market value, in Nevada, and which is promised to be increased so soon as the new mill is in operation, has advanced more rapidly this week than it declined in the previous one. The cause of the decline is to be traced to a suit of inferior merit; but, from what information we can gather, the promoters of it have been far from successful in their object to scare people into selling their stock.

The Sua Francisco papers are not given to dis-

into selling their stock.

The San Francisco papers are not given to dissuading the people of that city from gambling in stocks, and do not allow the real prevalence of the stock-gambling vice to become known through their columns. The San Francisco Real Estate

their columns. The San Francisco Real Estate Circular, more outspoken, says:

It almost surpasses belief how nearly universal the manns for mining stock investment has been here during the past two years. Servant zirls by the hundred, laborers by the score, and mechanics in thousands have invested all or nearly all their savings in stocks. In the great majority of cases these classes knew, if possible, less than nothing about the mines or their condition into which they purchased; indeed, many of their did not even know where the mines are located. If the bitter experience of these poor gudgeons could be given to the public, it would surely save a generation of fools from getting their fingers similarly burnt. Perhaps, however, we are too sanguine in this; for, let what crops may fail, the crop of fools never gives out. In torrid heat or winter's snow, simpletons rush forward to be victimized.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 111@111% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 90%@894 cents on the dolla in gold.

United States 6s of '81... United States 5-20s of '85 United States new 5s of '81... United States currency 6s... CITY AND COUNTY BO Park) "And interest. LOCAL STOCKS.

*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Gold steady at 111%, the only quotation of the day. The final rates on gol loans were 1@1% per cent for carrying. ts dull and steady. Governments dull and steady. Railroad bonds firm. Stock market dull in early dealings, and only

Stock market duli in carry destings, and only slight changes took place, except in the case of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which dropped from 93% to 89, most of the sales having been in small lots. After midday a firmer tone set in, and there was more activity. Michigan Central advanced from 42% @44, and later reached to 42%; Western Union advanced from 71% to 71%; Lake Shore from 53% to 54%, St. Paul from 36% to 36%, and preferred from 69% to 69%. Deleware & Hudson Canal recovered to 90.

Camil recovered to 90.

Later the market became firm, and towards the close strong and higher, with an improvement in the chire list. Michigan Central advanced to 434, Northwestern, preferred, to 633, St. Paul, common, to 36%, preferred, to 69%, Delaware & Hudson Canal to 904, Western Union to 71%, Union Paciacto 62, Lake Shore to 54%, Rock Island to 106%. The market closed dull and strong. Transactions at the stock exchange aggregated 49,000 shares, of which 6,300 were Lake Shore, 2,000 Northwestern, Pacific Mail 2,500, St. Paul 4,000, Ohios 3,000. Western Union 12,500, and Michigan Central 9,000

Money market easy at 1614. Prime mercantile paper, 364.

Customs receipts, \$335,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disoursed \$70,000.

aper, 3934. Customs receipts, \$335,000. The Assistant Treasurer disoursed \$70,000. Clearings, \$21,000,000. Sterling, sixty days, 4864@4874; sight, 4884. 0.489. The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, \$519,500; specie, increase, \$986.000; legal-tenders, decrease, \$1,650,100; deposits, increase, \$353,000; circulation, increase, \$266,300; reserve, decrease, \$692,920.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on-Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time

1876. 1875. 1876. 1875. 7.731 4,979 8,093 4,324 7,170 10,000 10,000 11,100 | Rye, bu. | 4,046 | 1,590 | 450 | 839 |
| Barley, bu. | 460 | 5,900 | 13,56 | 1,200 |
| Grass seed, bs. | 154,735 | 64,300 | 18,561 | 40,502 |
| Flaxseed, bs. | 85,000 | 40,000 |
| B. corn, bs. | 28,000 | 54,500 | 42,520 |
| C. meats, bs. | 11,155 | 1,160 | 60,442 | 0,005,533 |
| Beerf, bris. | 123 | 40 | 2,055 | 1,804 |
| Ports, bris. | 123 | 40 | 2,055 | 1,804 |
| Ports, bris. | 123 | 40 | 2,055 | 1,804 |
| Ports, bris. | 123 | 40 | 2,055 | 1,804 |
| Ports, bris. | 123 | 40 | 2,055 | 1,804 |
| Ports, bris. | 125,797 | 127,150 | 162,079 | 148,083 |
| Live Hogs, No | 2,816 | 2,293 | 4,533 | 2,908 |
| Butter, bs. | 151,293 | 68,345 | 274,547 | 19,826 |
| High wheats, bris. | 200 | 29 | 101 | 227 |
| Wool, bs. | 713,623 | 194,656 | 359,335 | 116,525 |
| Potatoes, bu. | 448 | 28 | 338 |
| Lag, tons. | 5,865 | 3,87 | 3,75 |
| Butter, bris. | 2,188 | 5,651 | 4,886 | 7,382 |
| Poultry, bs. | 2,188 | 5,651 | 4,886 | 7,382 |
| Poultry, coops. | 65 | 4455 | 4455 |
| Rolling and complete 3,854 1,570 5,681 3,512 405

consumption, 4, 112 bu wheat, 1, 537 bu corn, 642 bu oats, 1,625 bu rye, 366 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 14 cars No. 2 spring, 11 cars No. 3 do. 7 cars rejected do. 2 cars no grade (34 wheat); 116 cars and 8,000 bu high-mixed corn, 421 cars and 38,400 bu No. 2 do, 104 cars and 13,500 bu rejected do, 1 car no do, 104 cars and 13,500 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (642 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 9 cars white do, 6 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected do (29 oats); 5 cars No. 1 rye, 14 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do. Total (729 cars), 356,000 bu. Inspected out: 58,510 bu wheat, 83,785 bu corn, 3,208 bu oats, 1,188 bu rye, and 14,537 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of

39,405 153,363 1,148,809 121,107 1,619 6,721 31, 134 582, 096 948, 139 72, 108 2, 061 5, 208 28, 9, 0 The following were the exports from New York Aug. 12, Aug. 5, Aug. 14, 1876. 1878. 1878. 1875. 18,710 19,000 297,630 761,000 167,775 167,775 278,700

The leading produce markets were rather slow on Saturday, and most of them were easier, though there was little real weakness except in provisions, and one or two departments were stronger. The receipts were again small, except in corn, and the shipping movement moderate for Saturday. The weather was sultry early, but milder in the latter part of the session, with a fair breeze stirring. The news from other points was not so stirring as heretofore, and the trading was chiefly local. There was a light local and country demand for domestic dry goods at steadily maintained prices. Sliks are receiving considerable attention just now, owing to a prospective advance in prices. Manu-facturers of sewing slik and twist have already ad-

facturers of sewing silk and twist have already advanced their goods 10 per cent, and the propriety of a further immediate advance is under discussion. The demand for groceries was fair, and only fair. In values, no important changes were visible. All the staple articles were firm,—sugars, sirups, and tess especially so. Prices of butter and cheese were firm, the latter article being quoted at ich higher for best factory. There was nothing new to report of the dried-fruit market. Duliness still prevails, and prices of most descriptions are, to a great extent, nominal. Fish were in fair demand at previous figures, whitefish and tions are, to a great extent, nominal. Fish were in fair demand at previous figures, whitefish and trout being held more firmly than for some time previous. No changes were developed in the market for oils, paints, and colors. The demand for grain-bags continues active, and prices are strong. Leather was doing fairly, an increasing demand and firmer prices being noted. Coal and wood sold at former quotations.

wood sold at former quotations.

The lumber market was quiet and easy. The offerings of cargoes were small and the docks were nearly cleared. The fleet out is due, and will doubtless make the port early in the week unless the winds should be unusually unfavorable. The yard market remains quiet. Wool was in moderate demand. Trade has fallen off a little recently, but prices are unchanged. Broom-corn remains dull, and only a light trade is expected until the new crop is available. Timothy seed was fairly active and lower. The decline is due chiefly to the fact that large receipts are expected the present week. Other seeds were quiet. Potatoes were selling freely from wagons, but slowly on the street, at unchanged prices. Eggs and poultry were slow at irregular prices.

Lake freights were rather more active at un-14c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet. without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17Mc to Balti-New York, 18e to Philadelphia, 173c to Batta-more, and 20c to Boston, per 100 Bs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rall were quoted at 9c for corn and 94c for wheat to New York, and 10c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 30,000 bu wheat and 300,000 bu corn. FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs Aug. 12: Nuberger & Benz, 2 cks wine; Cahn, Wampold & Co., 3 cases wine; E. Hoffman, 2 cases cigars; Kantzler & W. F. Bemis, 2 cases cigars; W. G. Hibbard, 4 cases paintings; William Finkler & Son, 3 cases dry-goods; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 24 cases dryroods. Amount of duties collected, \$6, 209. 32. GRAIN IN SIGHT. The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives

the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points

In store at	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,		
w York		904,557	1, 232, 895	58,914		
bany	8,300	****	43,500	13,000		
malo	299,818	154.778	12, 196	**** *****		
icago	1,430,943	778, 237	84,562	345, 409		
ilwaukee	969,680	4,057	64, 335	89, 537		
iluth	58,073	**** *****	********	**** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
oledo,	266, 131	245, 044	108,087	678		
troit	125, 139	16,097	41,854	1,006		
wego	70,000	25,000				
ston	222	101,628	155.610	2,628		
Louis	125, 273	193, 743,		25,530		
oria	1,891	53,830		2,352		
dianapolis	14,757	56, 183		*********		
ronto	842,072	********	11,753	11,158		
ontreal	284, 527	17, 178		4,699		
iladelphia	160,000	750,000	100,000	**** ******		
ltimore	. 34,818	843,660	32,000			
ke shpt's wk		1, 275, 969	123,704			
il ship'ts wk	270,508	691, 234	296, 667	12,454		
N. Y. Chals	360,000	548,000	203,000	*******		
t. afloat N. Y	400,000		200,000			
t Aug. 5, '76	8,705,971	6, 685, 595	2, 957, 420	562,415		
t July 29, '78	9, 181, 217	7,544,063	3, 578, 333	552,702		
t July 22, '76	9,659,660	7,594,521	4,006,144	573,010		

Tot July 23, 7% 9, 8,886,8907,584,521,4,008,144 873,010
Tot July 16, 7% 10,341,2588,124,748,757,000 523,820
Tot July 8, 79 10, 168,7177,881,022,8,846,949 538,430
Tot July 1, 76 9,886,3478,144,655,3,789,489 538,430
Tot June 24,78 9,122,7887,838,157,3,473,348 617,381
Tot June 17,76 10,319,180,7,557,1073,445,416 316,986
Tot Aug. 7,75 8,475,848,8,280,013 1,198,080 16,515

wheat crop is the largest and best ever grown in that State. Nebraska advices state that the crop reports give the most encouraging, some statements making the crop of Minnesot all Wisconsin the accounts are discouraging, some statements making the crop of Minnesot alluly one thajed short in the property of Minnesot alluly one thajed short in the property of Minnesot and Love the most reliable accounts state that the spring-wheat crop in those States will be 25 per cent under average.

BERNACLES OF TRADE.

The New York Bulletins devotes considerable space, under the heading. "Barnacles of Trade, "Wisconsin State that the spring-wheat crop in those States will be 25 per cent under average.

The New York Bulletin Bulletin may be permitted to the Chicago grain-dealers, that no more state to spections will be submitted to. The Bulletin sconduless a follows:

Without exposing itself to the charge of meddling in other position smill the State burybody the shing of the past. For, after all, it is not a matter that concerns lilliots or Chicago alone. The Western grain concerns lilliots or Chicago alone. The Western grain of the past. For, after all, it is not a matter that concerns lilliots or Chicago alone. The Western grain of the past. For, after all, it is not a matter that concerns lilliots or Chicago alone. The Western grain of the past. For, after all, it is not a matter that concerns lilliots or Chicago alone. The Western grain and the sympathics of the merchant between the submitted to a submitt

complete review of the operations in the oil egions during the past month. From it we learn that during July 196 new wells were completed, and that at present there were 137 wells drilling in Sheller County, 102 in Clarion, 32 in Venango, 21 in Warren, and 57 in McKean. This remarkable activity has been caused by the advance in crude oil. The shipments in July this year were 279,615 barrels in excess of those in the corresponding month in 1875, and the total for the seven months of 1876 is 474,836 more than for the same time last year. In addition to the above 113,944 barrels of crude have been destroyed by fire during the month. This is not properly included in the shipments, but it has been taken from the stock, nevertheless. This, added to the amount shipped, aggregates 1, 276, 682 taken from the oil regions during July. The daily production is about 25, 000 barrels, which, in thirty-one davs, would amount to 775, 000 barrels. Deducting this amount from the total amount received during the month would leave 501, 682 barrels, which amount should be deducted from the stocks.

During the month of Jane 2, 245 cases, containing 704,000 fresh salmon, were received at St. Johns, N. B., vis the Intercolonial Railway from the Miramichi, Petite Roch River. Carlo, Bathurst, and Campbelltown. The shipments by way of Quebec were also very large. The Intercolonial Railway anthorities have built a number of splendid refrigerator care on which the fish can be kept for any length of time in a perfectly fresh condition.

COPPER.

any length of time in a perfectly fresh condition.

COPPER.

The Marquette Mining Journal says: "The ore trade appears to be looking up somewhat, if we may judge from the efforts that are being made at nearly all the mines to raise an increased product. There is a much larger number of men employed than at this time hast year, and there is a reasonable prospect that at least some of the mines, notwithstanding the low price of ore, will be able to earn and lay by an honest penny as the result of the year's work."

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather active, and decidedly weak, in sympathy with an easier feeling in hogs at the Stock-Yards. There was a general desire to sell, under the impression that a full run of hogs will be ready for the knife by next winter, estimulated by the low price of corn, and that hog products cannot be kept up while cereals are so low. It is reported that the country is pretty well cleared of hogs that are ready for market, but that the number ready to feed for winter is large. The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the allipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

W'kend'g Aug 10, 76 3, 188 3, 178 972 394, 790 3, 592, 567 S'm wk 75 4, 282 2, 913 1, 468 442, 200 4, 205, 472 Since time '74-5.... 243, 118 227, 945 68, 673 33, 234, 776 227, 708, 198 *Includes all cut meats except S. P. hams and

*Includes all cut meats except 8. P. hams and shouldors.

**Mess Pork—Was more active, and declined 30c per bri under free offerings, which were chiefly taken to fill shorts. Sales were reported of 300 bris cash at \$18.25@18.60,—the inside for a small lot; 9,250 bris seller September at \$18.10@18.45; 1,250 bris seller September at \$18.10@18.45; 1,250 bris seller the year at \$18.5.25@15.6. Total, 10,800 bris. The market closed tame at \$18.10@18.15 for cash lots; \$18.10@18.129 in September; \$18.10@18.20 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at \$18.25@15.30 seller the year.

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Prime mess pork was nominal at \$18.25@15.30 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at \$18.25@15.30 seller moderately at the decline. Sales were made of 4,750 to seller September at \$10.57%@11.12%; and 500 tos seller the year at \$8.62%. Total 3,250 tos. The market closed tame at \$10.57%@11.00 caler september; and \$9.60% a.2% seller the year. Summer-rendered was quoted at 56.100 or 100 fills below the price of winter lots.

**Meate—Were dull and again easier, under free offerings of short ribs of winter cur; of which 400,000 ms were sold at 9e for August, and \$9.60% for September, closing tame at the inside. Other winter curs were nominally easier in sympathy. Summer-cured were inactive, with light offerings, but must have been

1416c.
Short ribs. seller November and December, were nominal at 36814c. and long and short clears, same delivery, at \$16,0816c.
Greeze—Was quiet at 51680.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.75 611.00 for mess; \$11.75612.00 for extra mess; and \$20.00630.00 for hammat ribs. Talloss—Was quoted at 77608c for city, and 76716c for country lots, according to condition. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was quiet and unchanged. The inquiry was chiefly local, and holders were not disposed to shade prices, though the market was dull. Sales were reprices, though the market was dull. Sales were reported of 400 bris winters, partly at \$5.50; 830 bris spring extras, at \$4.00\to 0.25 for common to choice, and \$3.00 for sour. Total, 1,230 bris. The market closed quiet at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$6.25\to 7.25; medium winters, \$5.30\to 0.00; choice spring extras, \$5.00\to 5.50; medium do, \$4.75\to 5.00; ahipping extras, \$4.25\to 4.75; choice parents, \$6.50\to 7.50; common do, \$5.75\to 6.00; sour springs, \$3.00\to 3.50; spring superfines, \$2.50\to 3.00. Rye flour, \$3.75\to 4.00.

Friday's average of prices. Sales were 70 tons at \$9.25 on track and \$9.50 free on board cars: also, 20 tons from winter wheat at \$10.00 \$10.25 free on board.

**Corn-Meal--Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton free on board cars.

WHEAT--Was less active, with a smaller range of prices, averaging \$6 lower, and closing \$6 lower than the latest figures of Friday. The English markets were with reasons with reasons and the latest figures of Friday. the latest figures of Friday. The English markets were dull and easy, with favorable weather, and New York was dull and inactive, but our receipts were again very light, with smaller shipments than expected. There was a moderate demand from the short interest,—chiefy local,—and little else. The chief feature of the market was the diminished premiums for future, due to more confidence in the condition of the wheat in store. The difference in August and September was reduced to 2c, and that between September and October to 1%c, though there was but a light demand for No. 2 for slipment. There is still some suspicion in regard to the character of some of the wheat here, but scarely any one now expects that it will be posted after having

requiar, and new do sold at 88%. Cash sales were reported of 21,000 bu No. 2 spring at 80%e89%c; 1,400 bu new do at 88%c; 2,000 bu No. 3 do at 70%e70c, the outside for new 1,400 bu rejected do at 62%e3%c, and 1,000 bu by sample at 60%e0c on track. Total, 29,800 bu Manuscoto Bhoat—Wash moderate request by local Millers at about 1%c premium over common. Sales were: 2,000 bu No. 2 at 87%e88c; and 1,800 bu by sample at 62%e31.04, free on board cars. Total, 3,900 bu.

CORN—Was less active and easier, declining about \$60 per bu, chiefly as a consequence of large receipts, the inspection into store being 26,800 bu by canal, and 620 car local by rail. with small shipments the previous dot of the continued fine weather, and the apparant willingness to forward their corn to market, made sellers for future free, and they sold the market down, cash corn following the lead. The advices from the corn belt indicate that the prospects are improving, and the people here who are interested in having lower prices say known, in spite of wet and weeds. For this reason they are still on the selling side, and claim to expect an additional depression from higher freight rates next month. Seller September opeued at 45c, advanced to 45%c, declined to 44%c, and closed from at 44%. Seller August sold at 45%-45%, closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%; closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%; closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%; closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%; closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%; closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%; closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%; closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%; closing at 45%-45%c, and seller the year sold at 45%-45%c, and the year sold at 45% and year the year sold at 45%-45%c, and year they are the year sold at 45%-45%c, and year they are the

8.25. Fair to choice inch was nominal at \$10.00013.50.
Lath remain fair et 81.15, and shingles are quotable at
\$1.9062.25. Liberal receipts are expected early this Trade appears to be increasing slowly at the yards. The shipments are larger, indicating that country deal-ers are beginning to sond in orders, and steady im-provement in trade is probable. Prices remain as folows: First and second clear..... Third clear, 1 inch.... Third clear. I inch.
Third dear, thick.
Clear flooring, first and second. FO
Clear siding, first and second.
First common siding.
First common, dressed.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, second common, dressed. LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, 7, 248 12, 350 11, 504 10, 796 9, 047 6, 500 57, 444 53, 105 49, 839 44, 218 135 1, 109 3, 218 2, 271 4, 653 757 that 11,386

CATLE—The past week's market differed from that of the week before only in the degree of dullness. The course of prices has continued downward, and we have to note a further aggregate decline of 25685c in poor to good qualities, and of 10685c in choice to extra. Even at the extreme low prices at which the stock was pressed upon the market, trade from the opening to the close of the week was stagnant,—iffeless. The daily receipts largely exceeded the current demand, and the supply in the yards steadily angmented until Thursday, when the accumulations amounted to between 8,000 and 10,000 head. This number was reduced somewhat during Friday and Saturday, but enough common and medium cattle to meet the probable wants of the trade for several days to come still lie in the yards awaiting buyers. During the week there was perhaps a half-dezen sales at prices above \$4.90, about that number being reported at \$5.0065.20 for extra graded steers for the European markets, but the prevailing figures were \$3.7594.50 for common to prime shipping storen, \$2.2582.75 for Texans, and \$2.2583.30 for native butchers' staff and stockers. Scalawag natives and Texans sold as low as \$1.7582.00. Saturd y a market was moderately active and steady. Shipper, feeders, and city butchers bought with more or less freedom within the above range of prices. Veals were in demand at \$3.0065.29 per 100 78.

Choice Beeves—Fire, fat, well-formed 3

Texas—Through dreves.

1.036.25

HOGS—The market for this class of stock opened dull and drooping, and remained in that condition to the end of the week. The supply was not much in excess of the recent severage and only slightly larger than for the corresponding week of 1873 and 1874, but neither the local nor Eastern trade secmed to require many hogs, and in the alseence of active competition prices steadily essed off, until at the close we find the market has sussained a decision of the second secrety than light. There was a dull and depressed market on Saturday. Buyers took hold very spariously, and heavy weight soid ise and light 10c lower than Friday's quotations. Easies ranged from \$5.75.60.35, closing figures being \$5.9066.25 for common to prime heavy, and \$6.1566.30 for poor to prime light. SHIEEP—Have been in light supply and in steadury fair demand at \$2.5068.30 for poor to prime 124.

SHIEEP—Have been in light supply and in steadury fair demand at \$2.5068.00 for poor to common: at \$2.256.30 for medium; and at \$3.7564.50 for good to choles frades. The market was weak at the close, to sympa-

BY TELEGRAPIT. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Livenpool, Aug. 12-11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 28s;
No. 2, 21s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s;
spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No.
2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—No. 1,

2, 8s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 25s 3d.

Provisions—Pork, Scs. Lard, 50s 6d@51s.
Liverroot, Aug. 12.—Cotton—Strong at 63-10@65-16; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation; export, 9,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average, 9s 3d 69s 6d; do club, 9s 8d@ 70s; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 5d@68; winter red Western, 969s 6d. Flour—Wistern canal, 21s 6d@23s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 3d. Oxta 3sca3s 6d. Rarley, 25ca3s 6d. Peas.—Co.

-western canal, 21s cag22s. Corn-western mixed, 2xs 3d. Osta, 3xg3s 6d. Barley, 3xg3s 6d. Peas-Canadian, 38s.

Ciover Saed—Sog55s.

Procisions—Prime mess pork, 87%. Prime mess beef, 72s 6d. Land, 50s 6d:651s. Bacon—Long clear, 18s. cheef 50. Seed.

no; suor do, see do. Tullone—41s 3d. Petroleum—Spirits, 9860s 3d; refined, 13s 9d@14s. Lunsed Oil—04s. Resis—Common. 4s 9d; pale, 14s. Spirits Turpentine—24s dd@25s. Cheese—43s 8d. ANTWERP, Aug. 12. -Petroleum-35%

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Grain—Wheat in buyers for and dull; sales of 08,000 bu at 85c@\$1.05 for us graded apring; 856,60c for No. 3 apring; 856,851.014 for soft to prime sail No. 2 Milwaukee spring; 856,907 for No. 2 Chicago spring; chiefy at 856,90c for good; \$1.05 del. 18 for No. 1 apring; market closed dull and irregular, and about 20 lower. Rye dull and nominal; 506,85c for hot to prime Western; demand continues limited to local milling wants. Corn in light spot supply and steady; firm but less active; sales of 76,000 bu at 506,54c, for hot and warm; 546,55c for steamer Western ungraded mixed; 556,57c for ungraded sail mixed; Western high mixed held at 58c, and yellow at 60c and above for September; 8,000 bu sail mixed Western, sold at 58c; market closed steady and firm but quiet for want of spot stock. Oats irregular; in light demand for inferior, and some grades of better quality were cheaper; sales of 52,000 bu, comprising 14,000 bu No. 2 Chicago mixed, delivered alongside ship next Wednesday, at 37%c; for export range of mixed Western, 286,40c; for good to prime and choice to fanew ungraded, 416,43c; for warm to choice No. 2 Chicago mixed, 356,58c; for fancy ungraded Milwaukee mixed, 416,43c; market closed quiet.

Ocean Freights—Rather dull market in berth room and rates somewhat lower; general tone quite weak; for charter room inquiries moderately fair, and rates generally steady; engagements embraced to Liverpool by steam 8,000 bu grain at 8d.

Provisions—Fork duil, and prices again lower; new mess on spot quoted at \$16.0, with sales of 260 bris on private terms, 1,000 bris for September at \$19.00; at the second call, for August \$19.25 asked; for September \$19.30 asked. Cut meats ruled quiet at previous prices; middles in limited request at unchanged prices; Western long clear quoted at 10c. Lard very much depressed and lower, with scarcely any trading except in \$11.10; also 220 tes for August at \$11.00; clober quoted at \$11.0

at \$11.00; also 220 tes for August at \$11.00; October quoted for September \$11.10, down to \$11.00; October quoted at \$11.10.

Sugar—Refined in moderate demand at yesterday's prices; raw quiet but firm; 93094c for fair to good refining; 956 for prime; centrifugal, 95610c.

Thilose—Firm.

Whisty—Market a shade easter; sales of 100 brls at \$1.1356 per gal.

nithg; 9%c for prime; centrifugal, 9%010c.

Tulton—Firm.

Whisky—Market a shade easter; sales of 100 bris at \$1.13% per gal.

New York, Ang. 12.—Cotton—Firm; 12.5-160125/c; futures barely steady; August. 11.7-16612 15-32c; November, 11.2-32613 5-16c; October, 11.27-32c; November, 11.2-32613 5-16c; October, 11.27-32c; November, 11.2-32613 5-16c; October, 11.27-32c; November, 11.2-32613 6-16c; October, 11.27-32c; November, 11.2-32613 6-16c; October, 11.27-32c; November, 12.3-16212 1-16c; January, 11.27-32c; February, 12.1-32612 1-16c; March, 12.3-16212 7-32c; April, 12.11-32612 1-16c; March, 12.3-16212 7-32c; April, 12.11-32612 1-16c; May, 12.25-326

March, 12.3-16212 7-32c; April, 12.11-32612 5-26; May, 12.25-32c; June, 12.11-326; June, 12.25-32c; May, 12.25-32c; June, 12.11-32c; Juny, 12.25-32c; May, 12.25-32c; June-Dull, Jower, and heavy; receipta, 8.000 bris, 64-366-36; St. 1-04c; 84-366-36; Minneauta paicai process. 55-336-30. April, 83-366-30; Minneauta paicai process. 55-336-30. April, 83-36-30; Minneauta pai

Shoe, No. 8, 20822k.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 12.—Petroleum—Firm; reneed, 175c; cruda, 155c.

Flour—Firm; extra \$4.2524.75; Minnesota family,
45 7546.75; high grades, 25.7526.75; high grades,

eipts-Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 5bu; costs, 3,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none; 450; cattle, 860. Tolero, Aur. 12.—Four-Seeady.
Grain—Wheat firm: No. 2 white Wabsch, new, \$1, 10;
No. 3 do, \$1,06; No. 1 white Michigan, new, \$1, 126;
No. 2 do, \$1,06; No. 1 white Michigan, new \$1, 126;
No. 2 do, \$1,046; extra white Michigan, new \$1, 126;
No. 2 do, \$1,046; extra white Michigan, new \$1, 126;
No. 2 do, \$1,046; extra white Michigan, new \$1, 126;
No. 2 do, \$1,046; extra white Michigan, new \$1,02;
No. 2 red, new, \$1,02; No. 2 red, new, \$1,02; No. 2 red, red, the seed of the

Receipts—Flour, 600 bits, wheat, 30,000 bit; corn, 64,-100 bit; cata, 12,000 bit. Salpments—Flour, 1,000 bits; wheat, 35,000 bit; corn, 8,000 bit; cata, 6,000 bit. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged. LOUISVILLS, Aug. 12.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged it lie.

**Flow:—Stronger; extra, \$3.36.8.50; extra family.

\$3.7594.00; A No. 1, \$3.2595.50; fancy. \$5.75e6.00.

Grain—Wheat bouyant and in improved demand; icd. 35e81.01; amber. \$1.016.105. Corn—Quiet and inchanged. Rye, 60c. Oats in demand and active; white, 35c; mixed, 32c; new 25c.

**Provision—Quiet. Pork dull and unchanged at \$19.00

Shoulders, 75c; clear rib, 105e8105c. Bacon shoulders.

\$4.4685c; clear rib, 105e8105c. Bacon shoulders.

\$5.4685c; clear rib, 105e8105c. Bacon shoulders.

\$5.4685c; clear rib, 105e8105c. Bacon shoulders.

\$6.4685c; clear rib, 105e8105c. Barley quiet but firm at 30.642c. Systems, at 115c.

**Provisions—Pork dull at \$18.50. Lard inactive; sheam, lie; kettle, 126125c; current make, 1056c. Bulk meats duil, weak, and lower at 76856s0c. Bulk meats duil, weak, and lower at 76856s0c. Bulk meats duil, weak, and lower at 76856s0c. Bacon quiet at \$4.4066105c.

le: kattle, 126125(c; current make, 1056. nil, weak, and lower at 7685(c) 2056. sq 105(6105)c. Buster—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 12.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged,
Grain—Wheat opened steady and a shade lower, and
closed cull; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.07; hard, \$1.19; No. 2,
sec: September, 925(c; October, 925(c; No. 3 do, 825(c)
Corn quiet; No. 2 nominal at 45(c). Outs steady but
quiet; No. 2, 31e5blc. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 700
nash; 78c September.
Freights—Quiet but steady: wheat

quiet; No. 2, 31651c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, for nash; 78c September.
Freights—Quiet but steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2c; to Oswego, 5; 6c.
Keceipts—Flour, 7, 600 bris; wheat, 17, 000 bs.
Shipmants—Flour, 9, 500 bris; wheat, 3, 500 bt.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Flour—Steady and unchanged.
Grain—Wueat quiet bus arm; Western red, \$1.166.
1.25. Corn—Western mixed firmer at 5656c; white Western, 33654c. Rye firm at 60651c.
Butter—Steady, firm, and unchanged.
Colec—Steady and unchanged.
Whisky—Duil and lower at \$1.13.
Petroleum—Strong; crude, 996609; refined, 17366.

17-6:2- Whest, 11,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu. Suspinents—Corn, 41,000 bu. Suspinents—Corn, 41,000 bu. Boston, Aug. 11.—Flour—Steady and unchanged. Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 60:6850. Oats Irun; No. 2 white and mixed, 37:6450; rejected, 31:6380.

Bostox, Aug. 12.—Wool quite active, sales for the week comprising 4, 194,000 bs. The demand continues to run for tine secores and for California, and for titues to run for fine fleeces and for California, and for them prices were firmer, with an upward tendency for all fine wools. Ohlo and Pennsylvania, 35:33756 for X; 35:3386 for medium and No. 1; 38:44% for XX; 40:34156 for XXX and above; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, medium, 32:338; XX and choice medium, 35:6. Combing and delaine little done. Fine delaine and combing, 40:345; unwashed combing, 35:6. Pulled wool fair business done, and prices unchanged; good and choice supera, 33:440, the latter an extreme figure for dealrable lots of Eastern and Maine supers. for desirable lots of Eastern and Maine supers.

NHW YORK, Aug. 12.—Business fairly settive in all de-partments. Cotton suits in steady demand and un-changed, except Allendale sheetings, which are lower. Prints in brisk demand and very firm. Garner's prints advanced Mc. Cocheco prints opened at 7c. Worsted dress goods and shawls in good demand; woolen goods fairly active. PETROLEUM.

DRY GOODS.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12.—Petroleum unchasstandard white. 110 test, 15c cash by car-lots. Pirvsbuno, Aug. 12.—Petroleum quiet and stead crude, \$2.62% at Parker's; renned, 17% at Philade

MARINE.

CHICAGO. ARRIVALS—Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; prop[Abercorn, Alena, lumber; prop Dean Rich pena, lumber; prop Bean Ricamond, Bulhalo, sun-dries; prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries; prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumber; schr Conquest, Ah-napee, ties; schr Jamea Couch, Buffalo, coal; schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber; schr John Burt, Buffalo, coal; schr Barbarian, Traverse Bay, napee, ties; schr James Couch, Buffalo, coal; schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber; schr John Burt, Buffalo, coal; schr Barbarian, Traverse Bay, wood; schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber; schr Hattle Fisher, Davis' Pier, lumber; schr Sky Lark, Menominee, lumber; schr William Smith, South Haven, lumber; schr Trio, White Lake, wood; schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr Leo, Muskegon, lumber; schr Cecelia, Manistee, lumber; schr Adriatic, White Lake, lumber; schr Jeste, Lumber; schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Aleite, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Jeste, Jumber; schr Myrtie, Muskegon, lumber; schr Black Hawk, Muskegon, lumber; schr AJ. Rogers, Escanaba, iron oil; schr A. O. Hanson, Muskegon, lumber; schr Green Bay, Traverse Bay, wood; stmr Huron, South Haven; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, lumber; schr Green Bay, Traverse Bay, wood; stmr Huron, South Haven; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon; prop Tempest, Whife Lake, sundries; prop Bismarck, Marinette, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; prop Starucca, Bmfallo, sundries; prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Roanoke, Buffaio, sundries; prop Marinette, lumber; schr J. B. Kitchen, Escanaba, pig iron; schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; schr Marinette, lumber; schr Ashabhla, Kewanee, bark; schr J. B. Kitchen, Escanaba, pig iron; schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; schr Marinette, lumber; schr G. A. Haven, lumber; schr G. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber; schr G. R. Blake, Huff's Pier, wood; schr Honest John, White Lake, lumber; schr G. M. Case, Oswego, salt; schr Belle Brown, Ogonts Bay, telegraph poles; schr I. N. Foster, Alipena, lumber; schr Jno. Tibbette, Ludwig's Pier, lumber; schr G. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber; schr G. R. Blake, Huff's Pier, wood; schr Honest John, White Lake, lumber; schr Jno. Marks, Manistee, lumber; schr Wayne, Ford

FREIGHTS. CHICAGO.—There was a good demand for vessels, chiefly steamers, for corn, at the unchanged rates. Charters: To Brie—Schrs Schuylkill and A. Sherwood, corn through. To Buffalo—Barges Rutter and Ketcham, corn at 1½c; prop Roanoke, wheas, and Fountain City, corn through. To Sarnia—Prop Caldwell and barge Guiding Star, corn through. To Ogdensburg—Prop ——, corn through: capacity about 30,000 bu wheat and 300,000 bu corn. ty about 30,000 bu wheat and 300,000 bu corn.

Milwauker, Aug. 11.—There was a light demand for vessels to load wheat at Chicago for Kingston, but, aside from this, there was no inquiry for grain vessels, and rates remain nominal at previous figures.

Dernour, Aug. 11.—Grain freights are quiet, under little demand for vessels. Wheat rates to Oswego, 4½c; to Kingston, 4½c; to Buffalo, 2c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation.

Tolebo, Aug. 11.—The following charters are reported by Messrs. John Stevens & Co., at a rather improved rate: Schr Butcher Boy? to arrive, corn, to Erie, 1½c; schr William Ragnor, corn, to Oswego, 4½c; scar M. Capron, wheat, to Oswego, 5c. Andrews & Southard report schr E. A. Nickols, corn, to Brie, 1½c; schr Montpelier, wheat, to Oswego, 4½c.

CRICAGO.—There were elx cargoes of lumber at the market last evening. The regular weekly fleet is expected here to-day... The yacht Ina has not yet arrived at this port. The stmr Starucca, which took her in tow at Detroit for this port, arrived here Saturday without her. Owing to the rough sea running last Friday, the steamer was compelled to leave her at the South Manftou. She will probably arrive here to-day... The did selv Ouese of sh grades ably arrive here to-day....The old schr Queen of

near Clybourn avenue bridge, was sold for by the United States Marshal to Capt. S. C. son, of this city, for \$450....The schr Rogers arrived here yesteriny with a cargo of iron ore from Escanaba, minus her fore topmast. The tugs have still to work very hard to find anything to do. The tug Little Glant went out in search of tows Friday night at 11 o'clock, and did not come back until Saturday evening at haif.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPRO-PRIATION BILL.
The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed in both Houses of Congress last Thursday.
The following are the items of the Western ap-

120,000

abor at Sheboygan, Wis. abor at Port Washington, Wis. abor at Oswego, N. Y mprovement of the Missouri River above For improvement of Yellowstone.
For harbor at Michigan City, Ind.
For improvement of Mississippi River at St. improvement of Rush Chute and harbor of Mary's Palis Canal, Mich.

Mary's Palis Canal, Mich.

For harbor at Cheboygan, Mich.

For improvement at Au Sable River, Mich.

For improvement of Siginaw River, Mich.

For harbor at Milwankee, Wis.

Fir harbor at Milwankee, Wis.

For improvement of Mississippi River abor

Falis of St. Anthony, Minn.

For harbor at Monroe, Mich.

For harbor at Monroe, Mich.

For harbor at Thunder Bay, Mich.

For harbor at Thunder Bay, Mich.

For harbor at Astabula, U.

For harbor at Port Clinton, O.

For repair of piers at mouth of Black River, O.

For repair of piers at mouth of Black River, O.

For myrovement of For and Wisconsin Rivers

For harbor at Krie, Pa.

For improvement of For and Wisconsin Rivers

For harbor at Krie, Pa.

For improvement of Harbor of Rafuge, Lake

Huron, Mich., including removal of wreck of

City of Buffalo.

For improvement of Chippewa Hiver, Wisconsin.

improvement of Wabash River, Indiana... For improvement of Kock Island Rapida, Mis-sissippi River.
For improvement of Mississippi River, between for improvement of Mississippi River, between mouths of Illinois and Ohio Rivers.
For removal of bar in Mississippi River oppo-site Dubuque, 1.
For harbor at Racins, Wis.
For improvement of the Ohio River. 200,000

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Pribane.

Pont Huron, Mich., Aug. 14—1 a. m.—Down—Props Lawrence, Cuba, St. Joseph, Porter, Chamberlin, Arabia, Winslow, Graves and tow, Belle Cross and harges, Oscar Townsend with Edwars Kelley, S. L. Watson, City of Port Huron and consort, Jenness and barges.

Ur—Props R. Holland, J. Bertschy, St. Louis, St. Paul, Winona, Westford, Huron City, Garden City, Allegheny and barges, Ohio and barges, Superior and consort, Coffinberry and barges, Tempest and barges; sehrs James D. Sawyer, Havana, S. T. Atwater, Maid of the Mist, H. C. Potter.

Wind—South, gentle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This and That.—Only \$50 above the mortgage-claim was bid on the barge George D. Rassel, Friday, at Buffalo, and the sale was postponed to Wednesday of next week at the same place and time of day...Since June 15 there have been 187 cases of accidental drowning reported by telegraph from various parts of the United States, of which thirty-five were by the capsizing of pleasure parties in small boats on rivers and small lakes..... A San Francisco dispatch under date of Friday says: "The schr Banner, which left this port last March on a fishing and trading voyage, was wrecked among the sapan Islands. The crew was all saved except Capt. McClellan, who died from exposure."... The largest tow of this or last season left Saginaw on Sunday last bound for Buffalo and Tonawanda. It was composed of the prop Antelope and barges J. A. McDougall, W. Treat, Ajax, Northern Light, Joseph, St. Clair, C. P. Williams, Fostoria, and Harvest, with an aggregate of 4,004,000 feet of lumber... The Detroit Post says: "The schr Cambria, which left here a few days since for Europe, has been selized at Montreal by the Canadian Eustoms Department. The claim is that she changed her rig and received part new outfit at Detroit, which she had failed to pay duty on. Her owner, Mr. Schulenburg, gave the necessary bonds, and the vessel passed on her way. She is no doubt on the Atlantic now."... A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "The Secretary's report to the Citizens' Elevator Company of the first year's operations, presented yesterday, shows the handling of 900,000 bu of wheat, and the receipt of 30,550 loads from farmers. This, considering that buyers here and at every neighboring station deliver at the Minneapolis mills, proves the great increase of the wheat production hereabouts, caused by the establishment of a local market, remilting from the building of this elevator." Says the Cleveland Herald: "Canadian owners complain bitterly about their vessels being obliged to, report at Duncan City. The schr Lady Dufferin', latel

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING. INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW. Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

PICH SAUCES for Fish, Meat, and Game, SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR. JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, and other

TABLE DELICACIES ARE DISPLAYED
in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are sold by all dealers in first-class
groceries in the United States and Canada
Every genuine article is lubeled.

Another Englis to Try

INSU

The Mortgag Con

Proposed New Natio Something About

Dividends,

NEW YORK, Aug. new English compa debut here—the Lond Company has been de ern States with vayears, and, under a Commercial, the lat and L. has also for several years. It red with the Li less good enough for thoroughly English, the public in the same companies. The real British institutions companies, and they of far beyond their real company in Great Bri \$300,000 actual assets policies on the publ risk, whereas an Am the same thing wo If our people are wish as that which they ap THE LIFE CO There has been a g mortgages held by or nies, and an investiga

the securities upon a based. In general, t some cases of the fly the security is less would now be dema made by such con made by such comp and Equitable since It per cent of the appra ample to protect the are some cases where has been necessary to yestments. Last win nies was compelled upon a row of a \$40,000 loan. to bring the amon and the Company hou expenditure of \$20,000 row into French flats, sold for \$75,000—a cle operation, less the los operation, less the lectanges. The fear a mortgage securities have diminished in companies' assets a would be highly implicials of the companies' assets a section. ficials of the compani-quirers that the sup-make it even approxim-of the value of the pri-be equal to the differen-the law and the origin companies here feel-mortgage loans, close after the co-in discriminating lo-of cautious selection of tioned that the Bow-city has only forced city has only fore twelve years, althou have amounted to

TALK ABOUT THE There is a deal of q relative to a projected tional Board. The w greatly strengthened gral small companies, ous organization. I ally loyal, though plaining of the ac answer, however, to those you would receive rates were reduced. If an average of 1 per premiums, you will fin \$700,000 risks to produced. the rates are reduced, ing up the extra \$200, panies will cut the rate which you have now." celience of this logic, t getting nervous about of good business. The to concede more freed to make adequate ra The companies can their agents with lit trary horizontal rate have produced confu

TALK ABOUT TI

Probably the best at ance fraternity in thi Montgomery, Genera Board of Underwrite the organ of the Boar and pronunciamentos, ful tightness all the has a peculiar way of edicts, too. If there climes to obey his or leading agency offices taries of the Companing agent: "Ples by your Local Boaresolution, etc., and If that is ineffectual, gram still stronger, and readiness to indabsolutely unbendular absolutely unbendular united by the point. If your in the point was among agents, but carries his point. If Power in Underwritinow he is an obstachanges in the man Board. He receives annum, and seems the should be doing though one-half the fully serve his employ A Boston correspon

A GOOD TRING OR A BOSTON COTTESPOR Statement that the C in nincteen seconds, they do it in seventee Monitor comes to the Capt. Bullwinkle do ning. Electricity gloopens the doors of the horses, yanks the cloopens a trap-door and them down on to the why the first flash which the gong. At the second the places, the horses are part of a second—the replaces, the horses are the preposterous nine absurd paper has been considing public it is beisurely back to its que inclinent fire, save pelf all over with globah! A Chicago frem the preposterous with globah! A Chicago frem the preposterous mines absurd paper has been considing public it is beisurely back to its que inclinent fire, save pelf all over with globah! A Chicago frem the proposterous pines and the map in addition to that.

that.

It appears that the the New York compore cent, and that of doing business here ally a very remarkable to serve the public. The divisional to 14.25, or an averabove an pusual

D HARBOR APPRO-MON BILL. bor Appropriation bill was of Congress last Thursday.

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Bay, N. Y.
Bural entrance to Su-Wis. 120,000 ota River, Minne and Harbor, O.... Bay, New York.... 5,000

Missouri River above ah Chute and harbor of on, O..... rport Harbor, O... with of Black River, O. and Wisconsin Rivers

75,000 ppews Miver, Wisconnois River, Illinois... River of the North per Mississippi River. SU, 000 ek Island Rapids, Mississippi, Missouri, and | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100, HURON:

HURON.

Met to The Pribute.

, Aug. 14—1 a.m.—Down.

St. Joseph, Porter, Chamow, Graves and tow, Belle car Townsend with Edward City of Port Huron and con-

LANEOUS. y \$50 above the mortgagege George D. Russel, Fries sale was postponed to
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C. DOW. EBUILDING DVERTISEMTS HIBITION. CKWELL'S

alt Vinegar. Meat, and Game, Fish.

NEGAR. MALADES, and other ARE DISPLAYED where inspection is inwhere inspection is in-all dealers in first-class ed States and Canada. labeled. EL SQUARE LONDON. Another English Company Going to Try Its Luck.

INSURANCE.

The Mortgages Held by Life Companies.

Proposed New Departure of the National Board.

Something About the General Agent--Dividends, Expenses, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—It is announced that a new English company will shortly make its debut here—the London and Lancashire. This Company has been doing business in the Southern States with varying success for several years, and, under a contract with the Scottish Commercial, the latter Company has carried one-half of its Southern risks. The L. and L. has also been taking California risks for several years. It is a small concern comfor several years. It is a small concern com-pared with the Liverpool and London, Royal, and North British and Mercantile, but doubtless good enough for its contracts, and, being thoroughly English, is expected to "take" with the public in the same level as other English companies. The real fact is that while these companies. The real fact is that while these British institutions are entitled to one's confi-dence, they are less understood than American companies, and they demand and receive credit far beyond their real merit. In other words, a company in Great Britain possessing, it may be, \$300,000 actual assets, in this country forces its policies on the public for \$20,000 upon a single risk, whereas an American company which did the same thing would be regarded as reckless. If our people are wise they will learn to grade the English companies in the same relative scale as that which they apply to American companies.

THE LIFE COMPANIES' MORTGAGES. There has been a general overbauling of the mortgages held by our prominent life compa-nies, and an investigation into the condition of the securities upon which immense loans are based. In general, the result is satisfactory. In some cases of the five-year loan now maturing the security is less than the amount which would now be demanded, but in all the loans the security is less than the amount which would now be demanded, but in all the loans made by such companies as the Mutual Life and Equitable since 1874 the limit has been 50 per cent of the appraisement, and this is found ample to protect the company from loss. There are some cases where considerable manipulation has been necessary to save the companies' investments. Last winter one of the city companies was compelled to foreclose a mortgage upon a row of dwellings to secure a \$40,000 loan. The property failed to bring the amount of the mortgage, and the Company bought it in. Afterwards an expenditure of \$20,000 was made to convert the row into French flats, and then the whole was sold for \$75,000—a clear profit of \$15,000 on the operation, less the loss of interest pending the changes. The fear has become general that the mortgage securities held by the life companies have diminished in value so largely that the companies' assets are really limpaired. This would be highly important if true, but the officials of the companies assure all anxious inquirers that the supposition is incorrect. To make it even approximately true, the reduction of the value of the property would necessarily be equal to the difference between the limit of the law and the original appraised value. The companies here feel quite saic about their mortgage loans, and have followed close after the conservative savings banks in discriminating loans. As a specimen of cautious selection of loans, it may be mentioned that the Bowery Savings Bank of this city has only foreclosed two mortgages in twelve years, although in that period its loans have amounted to nearly one hundred million bollows?

TALK ABOUT THE NATIONAL BOARD.

TALK ABOUT THE NATIONAL BOARD.

There is a deal of quiet gossip in circulation relative to a projected new departure of the National Board. The work of the Board has been greatly strengthened by the withdrawal of several small companies, and it is now a homogeneous organization. The local Boards are generally loyal, though there is considerable complaining of the non-Board competition. In answer, however, to all those complaints, the National Board answers: "Suppose you do lose business on this account, you will find that the premiums on the risks you retain will equal those you would receive on all your business if rates were reduced. If your risks on \$500,000 at TALK ABOUT THE NATIONAL BOARD. rates were reduced. If your risks on \$500,000 at an average of 1 per cent produce \$5,000 in premiums, you will find that it will take almost \$700,000 risks to produce the same amount if the rates are reduced, and while you are hunting up the extra \$200,000 the non-Board Companies will cut the rates on the original \$500,000 ing up the extra \$200,000 the non-Board Companies will cut the rates on the original \$500,000 which you have now." Still, in spite of the excellence of this logic, the Board companies are getting nervous about the loss of such a volume of good business. They are disposed, therefore, to concede more freedom to the Local Boards in large cities than ever before, and allow more latitude in the making of rates. This is a very sensible conclusion, and it will be a gala-day for the Board when the ability of the local agents to make adequate rates is fully acknowledged. The companies can control the matter through their agents with little difficulty, but the arbitrary horizontal rates of the National Board have produced confusion and discontent everywhere. THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE NATIONAL BOARD.

where.
THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE NATIONAL BOARD. Probably the best abused man in the insurance fraterinty in this country is Thomas H. Montgomery, General Agent of the National Board of Underwriters. Mr. Montgomery is the organ of the Board, and issues all its edicts and pronunciamentos, which bind with such fearful tightness all the Local Board agents. He has a peculiar way of his own in entorcing his edicts, too. If there is a Local Board which declines to obey his orders he drops into a few leading agency offices and persuades the Secretaries of the Companies to telegraph the offending agent: "Please secure the repeal by your Local Board of the comoxicus resolution, etc., and oblige this Company." If that is ineffectual, he makes the next telegram still stronger. With the utmost urbanity and readiness to investigate complaints, he is absolutely unbending to the beliests of local agents when their wishes conflict with the fixed rules or principles of the National Board. This unyielding nature sometimes causes friction rules or principles of the National Board. This unyleiding nature sometimes causes friction among agents, but Mr. Montgomery usually carries his point. He is the great One-Man Power in Underwriting in this country. Just now he is an obstacle in the way of radical changes in the management of the National Board. He receives a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and seems to consider it essential that he should be doing something to earn it, although one-half the time he would more faithfully serve his employers by doing—nothing!

A GOOD THING ON THE CHICAGO PATROL.

A Boston correspondent having criticised the statement that the Chicago patrolmen can dress in nineteen seconds, and adding that in Boston they do it in seventeen seconds, the Issurance Monitor comes to the rescue of Chicago thusly:

Capt. Bullwinkle does the whole thing by light-

Monitor comes to the rescue of Chicago thusly:
Capt. Bullwinkle does the whole thing by lightning. Electricity gives the allarm, records it,
opens the doors of the patrol-house, unhitches the
horses, yanks the clothes off the sleeping men,
opens a trap-door under their very feet, and lets
them down on to the wagon seat. All this is done
by the first fissh which strikes the first stroke on
the gong. At the second stroke—say the seventh
part of a second—the men are dressed and in their
places, the horses are at the pole and hitched up,
and the word GO! is given. At the third stroke—
say in one-quarter of a second—the full patrol is
on a run for the scene of action, and in less than
the preposterous nincteen seconds with which that
absurd paper has been endeavoring to bamboozle a
condition public it is trotting triumphantly and
leisurely back to its quarters, having extinguished
the incipient fire, saved the goods, and covered itleif all over with glory. "Nineteen seconds!"
Sah! A Chicago fireman would get a very respecttible nap in addition to the above in less time than
hat.

the map in addition to the above in less time than that.

THE INSURANCE DIVIDENDS.

It appears that the average dividends of all the New York companies for 1875 were 13.70 per cent, and that of companies of other States doing business here 12.30 per cent. This is reily a very remarkable showing,—in fact, too remarkable to serve the companies well before the public. The dividends of the New York Impanies for seventeen years ranged from 6.42 to 14.25, or an average or 10.09, which is not above an unusual mark. The public scan the dividend column of companies very closely, and when the latter urge high rates, retort that the Company is trying to earn too much money. The effect is that the prosperity of a Company is cited as a proof that it can afford to carry risks for less money, whereas the veriest saphead in the community can perceive that it is only by making money for itself that the Company can preserve its integrity before the public, and by yielding every year the rates its strength is lessened. There was formerly a tradition in this city that the late A. T. Stewart declined to insure in a non-dividend-paying company. Like many other traditions, it was untrue, but it is a fact that he axclusion of those which did not. Whenever

he insured a risk freely taken by all the com-

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

While every other branch of business is remarkable for the diminution of its expenses, and cutting down of salaries of clerks and officials, there is no movement in that direction among either life or fire companies in this city. The Fresidents of companies like the Mutnal Life and Equitable, with their \$25,000 salaries, have no thought of adding to the prosperity of their Companies by reducing their own salaries or those of leading clerks. It is in fact a most melancholy circumstance that many of our life and fire effices are regarded as places of refuging and fire effices are regarded as places of refuging their own salaries or those of leading clerks. It is in fact a most melancholy circumstance that many of our life and fire effices are regarded as places of refuging a persons who can get nothing to do elsewhere. Clerks are employed whose duties are very light, and it is not doubted that the larger offices could readily dispense with the services of a portion of their help without visibly affecting the efficiency of the office work. Then, again, when merchants and manufacturers are reducing the salaries of their employes all over the land, a proper degree of economy should suggest that the life companies do likewise, and thus promote the economy the companies all profess.

GOING FOR THE AMAZON.

There are certain parties in this city whose voices have found utterance in an insurance paper, beat upon a thorough examination of the assets of the Amazon Insurance Cumpany of Cincinnati, and they profess doubts of its ability to meet such examination, but so far these assaults have had no effect.

THE SILVER CONTROVERSY.

No Proof of Change in the Value of Silve where Fredusively Used.-Purchasing Power of Gold Advanced.-Payment of Bondhold-ers in Silver Equitable.-A Letter from Thurlow Weed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 .- To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Opponents of the double standard have not been able to meet the argument, suggested in these letters already, that it is lawful to pay silver for all debts contracted prior to 1873. But they enter the plea of equity, and rest it upon two assertions, viz.: that stiver has greatly declined in value, and that it would decline still more if used by this country as a legal-tender. The first assertion is unproved, and

It is not shown that the purchasing power of silver has decined. Interest that the purchasing power of silver has decined. Interest that the purchasing power of silver has decined. Interest that the products of human labor generally as much of the products of human labor generally, as it would buy four years ago. By business men whose dealings familiarize them with the range of prices in silver-using countries, the truth of this statement will be acknowledged; and in testimony before Mr. Goschen's Committee, Mr. Bagchot, a gentleman recognized as of the highest authority in financial questions, stated that if there should be any appreciable rise of prices in such countries—as for example, in India—the result would be to stimulate production of commodities, and thus to speedfly counter act that change. In commenting upon Mr. Goscheu's report, the London Economist says: the second is absurd.

duction of commodities, and thus to specify counter act that change. In commenting upon Mr. Goscheu's report, the London Economist says:

It is plain that no such additional silver as would be required by very greatly raised prices over the large areas of the East anywhere exists. General prices there have not risen in any such ratio as 20 per cent; what has alone so varied is the relation of silver to gold in the London market, and in the markets guided by it.

Silver is used as the sole measure of values and medium of exchange by more than 500,-000,000 people [in Asia]. They have in circulation in those vast areas of the East \$2,100,000,000 in silver, and an advance of 20 per cent in prices would require an 'additional supply of \$420,000,-000, besides the \$30,000,000 annually required to supply the waste and loss of the world's stock. No such supply can be obtained. Prices of commodities in the Eastern countries, therefore, cannot thus advance, and by prices there the commerce of the whole civilized world is largely governed. What, then, must happen if the relation of silver using countries, since that is impossible, but fall of prices in gold-using countries. The purchasing power of silver cannot fall without a total change in those vast regions where change is most slow and difficult. Therefore, if the relation of the metals change, the result must be seen in an advance of the purchasing power of gold. Whether this position be disputed or not, it is not shown that there has been any decrease in the purchasing power of gold has risen, and that remarkably. Prices in all countries where gold is the measure of values have fallen very materially within the past four years. The demonstration would be easy if the necessary array of figures could be given within the limits of a newspaper letter, but to intelligent men who know the course of trade and prices it is superfluous. In this country, since 1873, gold has been practically the only measure of values, and we know what has occurred here. In Engiand the fall of

superfluous. In this country, since 1873, gold has been practically the only measure of values, and we know what has occurred here. In England the fall of prices has been such as to bring disaster to every important industry. In Germany, though the task of demonetizing silver is incomplete, the fall of prices has caused commercial and industrial disaster a carcely less than has been seen in Great Britain.

Evidently, then, the change within the past four years has been a great advance in the purchasing power of gold, because prices in countries where gold is the measure have fallen. But there has been no corresponding decline in the purchasing price of silver, first, because prices in silver-using countries have not advanced, and second, occause the bullion price of silver in gold has not declined as much as the average prices of commodities generally in gold-using countries. The average price of silver, for many years prior to 1872, was from 55 to 61 pence per ounce; it is now a little less than 51 pence, with an unward tendency. The decline has been less than 30 per cent in the gold price of silver. But the average decline in the gold price of other commodities within four years has been greater than 20 per cent.

We are told that it is not equity to pay debts in silver, because its gold price has fallen. But equity requires that we spend pay the same value, in purchasing power as to commodities generally, that we borrowed. It is not equitable; on the contrary it is the very reverse of equitable, to demand that we, having promised to pay gold or silver, should pay gold obecause its purchasing power has greatly advanced.

But we are told that if we resume the use of silver its price will fall still more. If by this it is meant that the difference between gold and silver in general purchasing power will increase, so much the more unjust is it to demand payment of a greater purchasing power than we borrowed and promised to pay. But the statement is palpably absurd. Increased use of silver to the extent of one or

Look again at Mr. Webster's declaration that it is unconstitutional to change the gold and silver standard orignally established. If it is unconstitutional to impair the obligation of contracts, it is clearly unconstitutional to require that a debtor shall pay a higher purchasing power than he borrowed and contracted to pay. But Mr. Webster seems to go yet further. He seems to declare that it would be unconstitutional to change the standard even with respect to future contracts. Why? Because the effect would be to alter by legislation the value of all fixed investments of property. On that point possibly a word or two at another time.

A Terrible Situation.

A farmer, Horace Miner, on Tnesday last, was chopping in the woods near Waymart, 10 miles from Honesdale. At noon his wife carried his dinner to him. He was engaged felling a tree when she arrived at the spot, and she stood near waiting for him to get through. She had in her arms a child a few months old. The tree in falling lurched towads Mrs. Miner, and before she could get out of the way it came crashing upon her, one of the largest branches striking her and pinning both her arms and her child to the earth. Miner ran to the spot. He could not see his child, but his-wife was laying with her face turned up and gasping in death. Miner at once set to work to extricate his wife and child from that terrible position. The branch of the tree lay across Mrs. Miner, and it was evident the child was beneath the mother. The husband, to extricate the wife and child, was compelled tocut away the branch, which was 7 inces through, and before he had finished his task he saw his wife die before his eyes. He removed her body from beneath the tree and found his child crushed to death having been crush-d deep into the ground. The husband, almost frantic, took both bodies in his arms and carried them a mile through the woods to his home.

Phenomenon in the Indian Ocean.

Phenomenon in the Indian Ocean.

Rew York Sun.

A singular phenomenon, frequently met with in the Indian Ocean, the real cause of which has not yet been ascertained, is the existence, off Maisbar, and in certain -pots along the Corol andel coase of vast mud-banks and of tracts of mud suspended in the sea, wherein many kinds of fish find abundance of food, immunity from much disturbance in the surrounding element, and a locality in which to breed. The exact cause of the existence of these large tracts of sea in which the mud thus remains in solution is a mystery; but at any rate

the ocean is so smooth that, during even the height of the southwest monsoon, vessels can run for shelter into their midst, and, once there, are as safe as when inside a breakwater.

THE LIVING SKELETON.

What His Widow Had to Say About Him. By the "Fat Contributor."

She was a large, stout woman, with a hoarse voice and a self-dependent air, like one who had traveled a great deal and seen much. She came into a railroad car and planked herself down by the side of a timid-looking passenger, after lifting his carpet-bag out of the scat and dumping it upon his toes. When the conductor came along and asked for her fare, she said: "You don't make no reduction for show folks, do you?" The conductor remarked that they did not if they knew it. As she counted out the required amount, she said when her husband was alive they frequently got along on half-fare, if they wern't "deal-headed" altogether, "but," she added, "times is different since poor George died." What His Widow Had to Say About Him

went "dead-headed" altogether, "but," she added, "times is different since poor George died."

The curiosity of the timid-looking passenger by her side was excited, and he ventured to inquire what business her husband followed when alive.

"He was the 'Livin' Skeleton," she answered with a husky pride in her voice, "and the best one that ever stood on two legs, if I do say it."

"Was he born for it?" saked the man often a

"Was he born for it?" asked the man, after a

it."

"Was he born for it?" asked the man, after a pause.

"Born for what?"

"For a skeleton?"

"In course he was. Cut out for the business, at an enormous expense, as the show-bills say. He didn't bring enough flesh into the world for a mosquito to start a meat shop with. His joints had to be held together with stickin' plaster to prevent his faillin' to pieces. His folks thought it impossible to keep the breath of life in sich a little heap of bones, but the kidseemed to have a presentment of the future there was before him—appeared to drop on what a card he would be for a side-show if he could only live, so he wouldn't 'croak,' but held on like a country Mayor for a show license. His mother used a pair of candle-molds as a pattern to cut out his pantaloons by until he was 14 years old, an ordinary umbrella cover made him a very comfortable overcoat. I don't let on he was one of your fleorge Washington fellers that never told a lie, but if he did it never helpedhim any; he was so thin everybody could see right through him. His name was George, but they calledhim 'Slim Jim' around home. You have heard of the siender young man who went to the masquerade ball with his head chalked to represent a billiard cue! George was that feller."

"How did you come to meet him?" asked the timid passenger.

"I was going to tell ye. I had been in the show business for some years travelin' with my first husband, the 'Arabian Giant' as he was called, and managin' theshow He was considered the best giant in the business when he was alive. He stood 7½ feet in his stockin's and weighed 632 pounds. We took in a heap of money, but expenses, like him, was heavy. He could eat about as much as a menagerie, and I had to charter a whole freight car to transport him from place to place. No woman as hasn't had a giant on her hands knows what a trouble he is. Yet I loved him and had the satisfaction of knowin' he was all my own. He was a man I looked up to a good deal," she continued, trying to choke dow' the rising sob "and—when—he—died—""

"He died, did he?" broke in the timid man, greatly interested.

"Yes, he died, and right at the openin' of the State Fair, too. Somebody sent him a keg of beer, and he drank it all without removin' the bunghole from his lips. 'Budge' was his weakness, which I may remark has carried off more giants than any other one thing. It cost all we had taken in that season to bury him. I had to buy so many cemetery lots to get him in all the real estate of that nature doubled in price immejitly. If you could have seen the undertaker's bill you would have thought there had been a battle in the neighborhood, and that 'cre undertaker had the job of buryin' the dead on both aides."

"You were going to tell me where you met your second husband, the—the skeleton," timidly suggested her fellow-traveler.

"Met him at the grave of the giant," said the show woman, with an emotion that did her credit. "I was takin' the last sad look at me husband, preparatory to the coffin bein' lowered in the tother ways by the derrick that had hen energed. "He died, did he?" broke in the timid man,

it. "I was takin' the last sad look at me husband, preparatory to the coffin bein' lowered into the grave by the derrick that had been erected for that purpose, when I chanced to look up, and there stood the skeleton the other side of the coffin. I was prostrated with grief at the loss of me husband and the bustin' up of the show, and here comes this walkin' shadow right across me path like a beam of light—though it was a very light beam, I am forced to say. It flashed across me in a minute what a card he would be to work the fairs, and what a reduction I could make below previous expenses. You know you kin run a dozen livin' skeletons for what it costs to keep a griant."

kin run a dozen hym' skeletons for what is cosed to keep agiant."

The timid man didn't know, but he ventured to say "Of course."

"I would have to git out a new lot of bills for him," continued the stout woman; "but I reflected that I might use the giant cut to show how big he was before he fell away to a livin' skeleton. This may seem a little queer to you, speculatin' in that way at my husban'ds grave, but business is business, and it's all circus, anyhow."

The timid man answered her that it appeared

to him to be the most natural thing

to him to be the most natural thing in the world.

"Well, the upshot of the matter [was," continued the stricken widow, "the skeleton walked back to the hotel with me from the grave, and I secured him at once for the remainder of the tenting season for \$4 a week and found, though it was hard work to find him sometimes, as he was so thin. He could double himself up and hide in one of my first husband's vest-pockets. One day he offered me his hand. I told him it was "too thin"; but as he wouldn't have it, and as another show was tryin' to hire him away from me, I accepted, and we were married—made bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh, though I had all the ficsh and he all the bone. You would have laughed to have seen him try to wear my first husband's clothes. After he got into them it took a search warrant to find him."

"And you say he died, too?" said her companion.

"Yes, poor George petered out after a few

Yes, poor George petered out after a few years. He kept growin' thinner and thinner until I had to go to the expense of a calacium light to show him at all. I was arrested once by a doctor who had missed askeleton out of his office and swore fhad it."

"What killed George, as you call him?" asked the timid man.

"What killed George, as you call him?" asked the timid man.

"Didn't anything kill him. He grew so thin that the breath he drew into his lungs passed right out between his ribs without doin him any good whatsomever. I showed him three days after he was dead before I discovered he was no more. The doctors-tried to buy his body of me—said they wouldn't have to touch him at all with a knife, as it would be only necessary to fasten his joints together with wire, and brace him up in a glass case. But I wouldn't consent, and he sleeps by the side of the giant. I had a monument erected over their remains bearin' the followin' epitaph, which I writ myself:

Degress husbands, you have left me.

Debrest husbands, you have left me.
And your loss I much deplore;
Gone are all your days of showin',
For you're where you'll 'fake' no more.

Fold away their little canvas,
Where we took the public in;
Gone are all those days of gladness,
Making 'blunt' through thick and thin.
Gone to meet the What-is-it

The timid man wanted to ask her if she had any idea she would be able to find a pair of Siamese twins to marry next, as a matter of business; but his timidity made him hesitate too long, for at the next stopping-place she got

FOREVERMORE.

O Love! what is it, in this world of ours.
That heakes it fatal to be loved? Ah! why
With cypress branches hast thou wreathed thy bowers,
And made thy bost interpreter a sigh?—Eyron. Forevermore the brightness of Love's tenderness is past;
'Mid the shadows that are gathering, ev'ry hope is fleeting fast: 'Mid the shadows that are gathering, every hope is fleeting fast;

For the darkness of the midnight closes 'round Love's tranquil day,

And its ever-worshiped presence fadeth like a dream away. Not a glimmer of its glory in the future will re

Not a glimmer of the girl.

Not a pleasure that once blest us then will calm the sprit's pain;

Vain indeed it were to battle with the adverse tides of Fate,

Or to struggle 'gainst the many, and a cold world's bitter hate. What is Life when Hope has fied it? What is Hope when Love has flown,—
When the mem'ry only 's left us of the joy we called our own,—
When the phantom "Recollection" haunts the daylight's sunniest gleam,
Dwells within the hush of even, and the quiet of each dream?

Better far if shrouded, coffined, where no care our slumber wakes. Than the waiting, weary waiting, for the dawn that never breaks: Peace then crowns Life's ev'ry struggle, all its sad Peace then crowns and regrets are o'er, regrets are o'er, And the sweet calm of forgetting falls and rests Owen M. Wilson, Jr.

munications by postal-cards are supposed to be strictly private, the candid opinion is express-ed that not one in the Post-Office Department, from Postmaster-General to porter, has read the one referred to. To print the same amount of matter would require 5% inches, or about natery lines.

POLITICAL LYRICS. STEP OF THE CAMPAIGN. FIEP OF THE CAMPAIGN.

[Ain—Garrick's "Hearis of Oak."]

Come stand up, my lads, to our noble career,
To add something more to this wonderful year;
To honor we call you, not cheat you like fools,
Who've drilled in the camps and been taught at the
schools.

Loyal hearts in our breast,
Gallant men at our head,
We always are ready;
Stendy, boys, stendy,
We'll march, and the traitor shall quaft at our tread.

We ne'er see our foes but we give them repose;
They never see us but they add to our woes;
They laid down their arms, but the helpless
they kill,
And since they can't fight us they stab at us still.
Sober thoughts in our breast,
Gallant men at our head,
We always are ready;
Steady, boys, steady,
We'll march, and the loyal shall rise at our tread.

They swear they'll reform us, these Ku-Klux and They swear they'll reform us, these Ku-Klux and thieves.
But a face like their leader's no soldier deceives: One eye on the Whits House, the other on greed. Betwirt his strabismus slupped William M. Tweed. Cold steel in our eyes, Gallant men at our head, We always are ready; Steady, boys, steady, We'll march. The impostor shall fly st our tread.

Our hand to the plowshare, we shall not go back From the white plume of Hayes to the pill-makin From the white plume of Hayes to the pill-making quark.
With gold for our labor, reform shall be sure,
And a President wise make a patronage pure.
Right aims at our breast,
Honest men at our head,
We always are ready;
Steady, boys, steady,
We'll march, and our mothers shall pray at our tread.

tread.

Dear country triumphant, her sons never tire,
Her standard is Freedom, her motto, "Yet
Higher!"
Then shake out the flag as we step to the rhyme
Of Hayes and of Wheeler, our God and our Time?
Hearts of zeal in our breast,
Gailant men at our head,
We always are ready;
Steady, boys, steady,
We'll march, and the world shall fall in with our
tread.

George Alfred Toursend in the Grandin.

-George Alfred Townsend in the Graphic. WHAT THE VETERANS THINK.

WHAT THE VETERANS TRINK.

I don't profess to be learned or wise,
Though I manage to read and write,
But I try to study the signs of 'he times,
For I know that black isn't white:
I've an ounce of Rebel lead in my side,
And it feels most awful queer
When I read the tricks of the slippery chaps
Who fought so well in the rear.

I did my best for the dear old flag.—
"Twas little enough, 'tis true,—
But my heart was right if my arm was weak
When I marched with the "Boys in Blue;"
And, now that trouble is brewing again,
Our duty is plain and clear,
To crush the traitors who stayed at home
And fought so well in the rear.

They talk of Tilden for President,
And clamor loud for reform;
They think to blind the people's eyes,
And carry their hearts by storm;
But we don't forget those terrible days
When the Union cost so dear,
For Tilden stood with the traitors then
Who fought so well in the rear.

We marched, and suffered, and fought with Hayes,
Ohio's noblest son;
And now we'll fall in line once more,
Until the victory's won;
Where heroes followed, he chose to lead,
With never a doubt or fear,
And now we'll whip the cowardly crew
Who fought so well in the rear.

We hold no gradge against the "Boys in Gray
Who fought so long and well,—
They faced the music and showed their grit,
When many a hero feel;
We'll class their hands and bury the past
In this glad Centennial year;
But Northern veterans can never forget
The cowards who fought in the rear.
— Matthew Walter in the Toledo Blade.

Grasshoppers. Grasshoppers.

Denser (Ool.) Necs.

After an amplicious delay, which led our people to hope that Coiorado would be spared by the grasshoppers this season, the beasts came down in countless myriads the other day, and at this writing they are numerous enough to excite alarming apprehension of danger to the late crops, cors and vegetables of all kinds being put in peril by their prospective ravages. While there is a chance of their leaving as suddenly as they came, the abundance of agreeable food for their dainty stomachs may tempt them to settle down here, despite the fact that it is now several weeks earlier than they are wont to go into winter quarters. Should this calamity befall Northern Colorado, it will be a serious blow, but nothing like so bad as previous visitations of the devouring hordes. Nearly all the small grain is now beyond danger from the grasshoppers, with the exception of oats and late wheet visitations of the devouring hordes. Nearly all the small grain is now beyond danger from the grasshoppers, with the exception of oats and late wheat. The loss in this direction, however, is limited by the small acreage in this cereal. Farmers who waited till May or June before planting wheat, to see whether the 'hoppers were coming, now find that they made a mistake, as June wheat is green enough to make excellent fodder. On the whole, however, the ranchmen may congratulate themselves on having flanked the enemy pretty successfully this year, for even if the late crops are destroyed, it will only enhance the value of that which is now beyond peradventure. And the belief is quite general that this lot of pilgrims will tarry only a few days at most.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Summer Resorts.

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CORNWALL, Stamper. Thursday, Aug. 24
SOMERSET, Western. Wednesday, Sept. 6
Cabin passage, 570; Intermediate, 245; Steerage, 530.

Excursion tickets, 5120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, 526. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Mallyund.

NOTICE.

And the sweet calm of Jorgacino 1818 and Fests
Jorcermore. Owen M. Wilson, Jr.

A Serviceable Postal-Card.

Galeston (Tex.) News.

A postal-card, received in this city yesterday, contained 639 words, written clearly and distinctly. on the side the law directs. As com-

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....

Monday Evening, Aug. 14, and during the week, Leonard Grover's Local Comedy Drama, entitled Our Boarding House, Will be presented for the FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

August 21—The Famous California Minstrela.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. To insure a perfect representation of "OUR BOARDING-HOUSE," there will be No Performance Monday evening, the extra time being necessary for thorough rehearsals.

First performance will be on Tuesday Evening.

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TO-NIGHT THE LIVING ART PICTURES With M'lle BERTHA COLNE, ELIZAGUILLIAUME, and thirty beautifully-formed ladies. The St. Felli Ballet Troupe: "The Little Four:" Ada Robinson: Carroll and McCarthy; Reynolds Bros.; Harry Kelley, and the strongest company in the city.

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"THE MINSTREL PALACE." Monday, Aug. 14 every evening at 8:15, and Wednesday and Saturds Matiness at 2:15 p. m., Pronounced Success of Matinees at 2:15 p. m., Pronounced Success of HCOLEY'S MINSTREILS, Comprising 30 of the most talented artists in the prefeasion. Entire change of programme. George Knight's Specialties—Motor Bellows—Firting in the Twilight-Hail's Banjo Solos—Darkies from the Nile—Westen the Walker. Monchay, Aug. 21, after claborate preparation, will be produced George Knight's Original National Stetch, entitled "100 YRARS AGO," introducing a Miniature Regiment of Continentals. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The great GERMAN MILITARY BAND (Director Carl Beck), Mrs. Helen Ames Billings, Mr. Alfred Wilkie, Oriental Quartette, etc. Grand reception of the Second Regiment this evening at 8 o'clock. Regiment will leave the Armory, corner Canal and Adams-sts., at 7;30 o'clock, escorted by the full German Military Band.

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every particular. No infringement of our rights under the above H. KILLAM & CO., 29 Chestnut-st., New Haven, Conn. C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago.

LEGAL.

COMMONWRALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS on horrors, as.—PROBATE COURT.—To all persons interested in the estate of ALONZOC, JACKSON, late of Brookline, in said county, deceased, testate, greeting:

Whereas BOBERT R. BISHOP, the Administrator with a mexical of the estate of said deceased, the property of the state of said deceased, and instruction upon the estate of said deceased, showing a balance in his hands; and has also filed his petition setting forth, among other things, that Charles Fox Jackson, the devices in the will of raid deceased, had not been seen or heard from by the deceased or by any of his relatives, or by any other person known to the Administrator who could give any information concerning him, with a single exception, since the year 1835, and that his whereabouts was wholly unknown to the deceased and to all his relatives; that pursuant to the directions of the will the petitioner took measures, set forth in said petition, to find the said Charles Fox Jackson, and learned that a person of the same name filed at a place called whalm Creek, or Vaughan. Fremont County, lows, in October, 1872; that the petitioner is informed and believes that Louis S. Dabney and N. C. Berry have been appointed by this Court Administrators of the informed charles Fox Jackson, more and Charles Fox Jackson nor any of his issue should be living at the time of the testator, and that they are entitled to the property therein devised; that a portion of the best for Jackson nor any of his issue should be living at the time of the testator, and that they are entitled to the property therein devised; that a portion of the behance in the petitioner's hands, to wit: the sum of \$1,490.85 and interest, deposited in the Charlessown Five Const Savings Bank. Is claimed by George Carpenter, of Swansey, New Hampshire; and praying that the Court will hely additionable to appears at a Probate Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Wednesday of September next, as 90 clook in the forenous, to show cause, if any you LEGAL.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be inangurated; the colored people wi be, practically, reduced to bondage; and either he National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing justice to our Southern brethren!"

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing re-

n character and spirit as when the one wing re-olved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sec-tional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. With all their promises and pretensions hey have proven utter failures in dealing with ques-tions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

Produce admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

Nothing will do more to arouse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copper-head and Confederate ascendency in the govern-ment of the nation, than a wide diffusion of Tus ment of the nation, than a wide diffusion of This Cuicago Tribuns among the people of the West.

All the best speeches of the great Republican orators will be published.

All the important documents and facts will be spread before its readers.

All useful political information will be given to the results.

The Opposition party will be kept on the de-rensive, and the campaign be made warm and live-CAMPAIGN TERMS.

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MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY. Morgan Park (near Chicago). Cspt. Ed N. Kirk Talcott, Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal. The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876. The school, under new management, will afford largely increased facilities for thorough in-struction. For further information and circulars address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, President, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 118 Monroe-st, Chicago.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAILS

Explanation of Reference Marks. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. : Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. | Dally. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Icket Offices, 62 Chark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depota. Leave. Arrive.

Company | Co a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, root of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-sect
Ticket-office of Clark-st., southeast corner of
dolph, and at Falmer House.

Leave Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Sciulp, 5.15 p. m. 16:20 a. d. op. m. 10:20 a. d. op. m. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depoi, West Side, near Madison at bridge Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD. nion Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, is South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwankee Express...

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Day Express...

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Night Express...

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnespolis are good either via Madison and Fraire
du Chiea, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Wisconsi

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAHLROAD.

Depos, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Tweaty-secon
Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAM Depota, foot of Laks-st., indiana-av., and Statesam-st., and Canal and Sizesama-sta. Ticket Offices, 34 Clark-st., and at depota.

Loave | Arrive,

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. † Ex. Ms ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE. Ticket Offices. 83 Clark st. Palmer Hor Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building Day Express Fullman Drawing-Room Steeping Oars, to New York without Change... 2:30 a. m. 5:30 a. m. Faince Drawing Room Steeping Cars and Hotel Cars..... 5:50 p. m. 5:10 p. m.

PITTSBUEG, FL WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY! Leave, | Arrive. Day Express. | 9:00 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. | 6:39 a. m. | 6:39 a. m. | 6:39 a. m. | 7:30 p. m. | 6:39 a. m. | 7:30 p. m. | 6:39 a. m. | 7:30 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. | 7:30 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. | 7:30 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. | 7:30 p. m. | 7:3

BAI/TIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, Frains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Falmer House, Grand Pacific, and Dopot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, BOOK IBLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Suren and Sherman-sts. Ticket
office Se Clark-st., Sherman House.

Omaha Leavenwith & Atch Ex 10:00 & m. 8:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 9:35 a. m. Vight Express. 110:00 p. m. 16:30 a. m. LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwauker, etc., daily (sundays excepted) sa. m. Saturday Boat don't leave until.

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Saturdays Boat don't leave until.

For Green Bay and Lake superior, Tuesday and Friday.

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A.Hh. office and readlence 51 East Tenthen.

surglars entered the drug-store of A. C. seelwhite, No. 33 West Madison street, and Time, 3:45 a.m. Rural passenger to hack-man: "I told you to take me to 59 Sixteenth street, and you've brought me to 16 Fifty-ninth

George Sterling, of No. 63 West Lake street, went on a spree Saturday evening, and when he re covered missed his watch. chain, and pocket-

The reception to the Rev. Dr. Horatio Steb-bins, of San Francisco, which was to have been seld this evening at the Church of the Messiah, unavoidably deferred, Dr. Stebbins being ed to leave the city a day earlier than he had

Mrs. Margaret Buchanan during that been no-nues very low, though no change has been no-ced in her condition during the past twenty-bur hours. She suffers very much from eeplessness, which necessitates the use of torphine by the hypodermic process.

morphine by the hypodermic process.

The Second Regiment will leaves its armory this evening at 7:30 o'clock, escorted by the Great German Military Band, for the Exposition Building, where it will be tendered a musical reception by Mr. R. J. Creswold. A fine programme has been prepared for the occasion.

At Ogden's Grove yesterday there was a plenic of the Sons of Herman. Among the speakers of the occasion was Arthur Eiber, who talked politics to the distaste of the crowd. An incipient riot occurred, which was quenched with difficulty by the police. There were no pressts.

The race between the boats belonging to the Farragut Boat Club, the Kenilworth, Ada M. Boyden, and Bertha Palmer, postponed from last Monday evening, will occur this evening at 7 o'clock sharp, wind and water permitting. As the boats are of very light build, the smoothest water is absolutely necessary for a successful race. The course is the same as before announced,—I mile straight away from foot of Madison to the stake-boat off Twelfth street.

Madison to the stake-boat off Twelfth street.

The other day a young man called in at a fashionable florist's and spent the substance of a week's wages in a riotous bouquet, which be desired should be forwarded to a certain handsome young lady. The bouquet was to be composed of such flowers as in the floral language would signify Friendship, Esteem, Respect, Admiration, Passionate Love, Adoration, Desire, and several other assorted passions. It is believed that the tribute reached its destination, because next day a young woman called at the florist's, and said: "Do you understand the language of flowers!" He bowed, and the language of flowers!" He would have said if he didn't know his A, B, C. "And you can," she said, with some besitation and a floe color, "say with flowers anything you want to?" "Madam," he answered, with a low bow, "I can express in the arrangement, color, and fragrance of flowers, the whole gamut of passion, from timid flower to jealousy, hatred, and revenge." "Then," she said, "give me a bouquet to mean 'You are a chuckle-beaded, swallow-tailed, slim-waissted clam;' Idon't care how much it

slim-waisted clam; I don't care how much it toosts."

TRAY IRISH PAPER.

A mass-meeting of Irish citizens in favor of a strictly Irish daily newspaper in this city was held yesterday afternoon at Maskell Hall on Desplaines street. Mr. Mc McCauley, Teller of the Fidelity Savings Bank, inspired confidence in the scheme through his position as Chairman, and Mr. L. J. Kearney endeavored to second him in the secretary's office. The purposes of the meeting were ably set forth by several speakers, after which Mr. George F. Codd, on behalf of a Committee of Fifteen,—five prominent citizens from each division of the city,—appointed to canvass the Irish population, reported that the sentiment was altogether in favor of such a venture. Indeed, there was no doubt but that the 5,000 subscribers asked for could be easily obtained, thereby setting the new journal on a firm and reliable subscription business. Although each member of the Committee was green in fields of journalism, some very elaborate ideas were put forth, and still more elaborate mansions in the air took form in their fertile imaginations, for, siring the price at \$10 per year, they solemnly laid their heads together and remarked that 6,000 subscribers at that rate would make a capital of \$50,000. The new journal is, as set forth in a prospectus soon to be published, to be defensively Catholic, Independent in politics, and is to contain twenty-eight columns of solid literary pabalum, besides having the scent of Cahill's Irish Pilot.

The Chairman then solicited about a dozen

FEARFUL ACCIDENT. THE REJECTED DISPATCH.

About this time the circus agent bursts into the country newspaper office and says breathesaly:
"You the editor?"

"I've got the biggest sensation you ever saw, and I want you to send it off by special to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York Heraud, and

all the other big papers."

The editor gets out his pencil and a quire

The editor gets out his pencil and a quire of printing paper and says, "Pile in."

The circus agent says: "Put down that Blowhard's Gigantic Mammoth Golden Tabernacle Combined Back-action Megalothasallarian Circus——It's a big thing, I tell you, and I am agent; Barnum's is a side-show to it, and Lent would have to burst up and go home on foot only our old man lent him money—have you got that down?"

foot only our old man lent him money—have you got that down?"

"I have."

"Well, add that we have been tenting up in the Northwest and been coining money everywhere, while all the little one-horse concerns that get up big posters and obtain money under lalse pretenses haven't been taking in stamps enough to pay for their licenses—houses papered, all of 'em."

"Go on."

"Well, last week, while we were moving the show from Oshkosh to Howlville in seven special trains and 163 cars, the train carrying the Zoological Carnivorium ran off the track and all the dens were smashed and the animals got loose."

cial trains and 103 cars, the train carrying the Zoological Carnivorium ran off the track and all the dens were smashed and the animals got loose."

"I tell you it was wosse than the St. Louis Convention. The Ansconda swallowed the only real African Gtraffe in this country, imported specially for us at a cost of \$158,500, all but 10 or 15 feet of its neck. The poor animal's efforts to escape from its living tomb were frantic, and the look of dumb, almost human, agony in its large, lustrous black eyes, moved the sternest advance agent to tears."

"Then the Royal Bengal Tiger, the Sumatran Lion, and the Big-Horned Rhinoceros got into a three-cornered fight, and the way in which the air was full of howis, and dust, and blood, big chunks of meat like sirloin steaks a-whizzing round—it makes me shudder to think of it,"

"It must have been terrible."

"Terrible ain't no word for ft. Then the Chiaspian Gigantic Orang-Outang and the Blue-Faced Gorilla came up with tlubs formed of saplings 16 feet long, and as big round as your leg, and sailed in like policemen into a primary meeting, and in 2:144/5 they had flattened out them tigers, and ison, and rhinoceroses, till there wasn't one of them dared say his soul was his own."

"Wonderful! wonderful!"

"You're just talking. Then the Elephant, Mercutio, turned wild with fear and rage, and trumpeting like a thunder-storm, ran into a fold where a farmer had a fock of 100,000 Merino sheep, and such mutton-juggling I never saw in my life. He'd just yank up a sheep with his trunk, and give him a jerk, and—zlp! that sheep would go shooting through the air, and come down flat as a pancake 600 or 700 yards off. It was just old chain-lightning, and it would have made your eyes stick out to see it. Why, once he had seventeen sheep in the air at once."

"How many lives lost?"

"None, thank Heaven. We always have a steam fire-engine filled with chloroform on the train with us, and as soon as we could get it out and get steam up we began playing on them, and, of course, when they were s

THE COURTS.

RECORD OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED SATURDAY.

Judge Farwell will deliver a decision to-morrow morning in the Englewood College case. ing in the matter of the petition of James M. Barton and wife to adopt a child named Mary Sherwood, who is claimed by the

James M. Barton and while to adopt a chind named Mary Sherwood, who is claimed by the notorious Jennie Browning, was set for Saturday afternoon before Judge Farwell, but was postponed by agreement till Wednesday afternoon, owing to the absente of the Judge.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The composition meeting in the case of Nathan T. Smith was set aside on account of the debtor's inability to comply with its terms. In the case of K. K. Foraast, an order was made authorizing the sale of the bankrupt's assets at auction.

In the matter of John A. Ahrens, an order was made for the sale of the bankrupt's real estate at auction, after three weeks' notice in the Journal.

The creditors of James Wiley & Co. held a meeting Saturday morning, but declined to accept the composition of 25 per cent offered by the bankrupts. The bankruptcy proceedings will therefore go on as usual.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Isidore H. Simon.

The meeting in the case of A. J. Hanchette for the election of an Assignee was adjourned to Oct. 11.

The meeting for a similar purpose in the case of E. Eugene Caldwell was pustponed until

The meeting for a similar purpose in the case of E. Eugene Caldwell was postponed until

Aug. 31.

Creditors' meetings for the election of Assignees will be held this morning at 10 a. m. in the following cases: Samuel Zepp, W. H. Somers, Ben Holbrook, and at 11 a. m., Jacob Frye.

A composition meeting will be held at 10 a. m. in the matter of Abraham Rosenthal.

A second general meeting will be held in the case of O. G. Thompson, at 2 p. m.

case of O. G. Thompson, at 2 p. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Albert L. and Daniel T. Hale, began a suit for \$5,000 against Charles Overroeker.

Henry S. Millard filed a bill against Gertrude E., George H., and Edward A. Dix, and Alfred A. Bellamy, to foreclose a trust deed for \$2,000 on Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of Block 8, in Millard & Decker's Subdivision of the E. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 25, 33, and 13.

Catharine Ferret began a suit for \$2,250 against the Germania Insurance Company of New Orleans, and another for a like amount against the Home Insurance and Banking Company of Texas.

Elizabeth Drake sued David Preston, S. A. Kean, F. W. Crosley, and James Payne for

Elizabeth Drake sued David Preston, S. A. Kean, F. W. Crosley, and James Payne for \$1,200.

Patrick Moran commenced an action against Peter Burger and the City of Chicago, laying damages at \$5,000.

W. H. Woodward began a suit in trespass to recover \$5,000 damages from the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Harleg Green et al. sued E. G. Orvis for \$2,000.

Horace White began an action to recover \$5,000 from Hermann Lieb.

25,000 from Hermann Lieb.

CINCUIT COURT.

Caroline J. Bridgman filed a bill Saturday against Henry G., William, and Guy Catlin, and H. J. Sheldon, Trustee, and Richard Waterman, successor in trust, to foreclose a trust deed for \$3,000 on Block I, in Clyde First Division, being part of the W. ½ of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 29, 53, 18.

William J. Hynes and wife filed a petition to be allowed to adopt Harry Olwell, a child about 3 years old.

Patrick Bush began a suft in trespace against the Chicago City Bailway Company, claiming \$5,000 damages.

JUDGMINITS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFRESIONS—S. H. South-

SUPPRIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—S. H. SOUTH-wick vs. T. E. Whelan, 225.00.—Samuel Bilss et al. vs. William Rooney, 5046.45.—Boies. Fay & Conley vs. George H. Van Neste, \$441.64.
JUDGE GARY—Julia Catlin et al. vs. William L. Downs and Benjamin F. Sias, \$226.05.—Alice E. Bates vs. John H. and Anginette E. Walker, \$487.50.
CTRCUST COURT—CONFESSIONS—Absalom Herring vs. Charles Cleaver, \$338.82.—John A. Miller vs. August and Williamminie Schrader, \$529.

and the small amount of money this work would bring them, what is to become of the thousands of widows who are left with large families to provide for, and every child below the age of 14? The mother's portion—supposing she could extract time from her abundance of household labors, and it would require a frame made of iron to go through with her maternal cares aside from this—would be a mere pittance toward feeding and clothing a host of little ones. There are scores of women who are left thus, with from one to eight little ones to look after.

By getting the boys into dry-goods stores as cashboys, and the girls to assorting rags in some dury den, they manage to eke out a precarious livelihood, whereas, if their time could not be utilized, starvation or beggary would stare them in the face, and the streets be more thickly thronged with mischievous little roughs, which is entirely unnecessary. I venture to assert that one-half the cash and errand-boys in this city belong to families who are thankful to get the small pittance their time and work bring them.

Of course, if they could be sent to school, 'their education would be of far more worth to them in the future; but, when a woman has no one to assist her in providing for her offspring excepting the frail beings who are dependent upon her for a home, their time and energies must be utilized if there is any chance to utilize them. It is a hard enough task for a woman who is dependent on her own labor to furnish a home, food, and clothing for providing for a houseful of children.

I had a friend—a dear, good woman—whose husband was taken from her by consumption. The tedious wasting away of the invalid had drawn, little by little, from their coffers, until the finishing-up of the sad drama left only the empty coffers for her poor tired heart to contemplate. There was her room, just as he had left it—his chair, his magnetism seeming to pervade the atmosphere, Oh! how she dreaded to leave it. If she could only get some sewing to do, that she might stay where she h

and discass the matter, picking to pieces, with their venomous tongues and itching ingers, her character.

So the room must be given up, all the old associations renounced, every tie sundered. The poor, frail, worn-out creature engaged a situation as drygoods clerk, but there was no rest for her behind the counter. Richly-dressed ladies would rustle their silks through the assies, and lounge down onto soft seats prepared for them, exhausted with the effort of standing up long enough to walk from the street-cars just outside the door. The broad shelf at the bottom looked tempting to her, but if she chanced to drop for a moment onto it, the eyes of the floor-walker were upon her, starting her to her feet again. Thus she lingered for a few weeks until exhausted nature would bear it no longer, and she laid herself wearily away beneath the mosses and violets.

Who is responsible for this poor girl's death? First, those venomous gossips who virtually said a woman should have no home if unfortunate enough to lose her husband. Second, those proprietors of that dry-goods house, who, like all of their class, fail to provide seats for their lady clerks and let them use them when not waiting on customers. It is a glowing evil, which will some day come back to them, either in this life or the life beyond.

If, as is claimed, the Workingmen's party will equalize the labor of men and women so that a woman shall receive the same pay for the same amount of labor done, it will be bringing about a reform that thousands of women will hail with rejoicing,—but will it?

SCHOOL-BOARD INTRIGUES.

SCHOOL-BOARD INTRIGUES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Chicago, Aug. 10.—Interested parties who have been interviewed by the reporters in regard to the been interviewed by the reporters in regard to the late murder have apparently tried to give the pub-lic to understand that the statements charging Mrs. Sullivan with acting in concert with certain members of the Board of Education to control members of the Board of Education to control the management of our schools were recently manufactured by Mr. Hanford, and are without any foundation in fact. Without indorsing the paper read in the Council, I desire to say, in justice to the memory of Mr. Hanford, that similar stories have been current in our educational circles for a long time. More than two years ago it was common talk and the general understanding among members of the Board of Education and others, that Mrs. Suilivan (then Miss Buchanan) and a certain few members of the Board were determined to dictate how the schools should be run, or else do all in their power to throw discredit and diagrace on the whole school management. The rule-or-ruin policy was then fungurated by them. I will state one of the grounds for this general understanding and beilef: Frequent articles, generally accredited to Miss Buchanan, and their suthorship never denied, were appearing in some of the Chicago papers, severely criticising the general management of the schools, and making reckless charges and insinuations against those in control. The writer was evidently kept thoroughly informed of all that was transpiring in Board and Committee meetings and elsewhere. The most abusive of the charges made in these articles were forthwith echoed in the Board meetings by the recognized friends and co-workers of this lady. On one occasion, when one of these members had made a speech that was particularly abusive and full of unjust personalities and wholesale charges against members, officers, and teachers, the next of these articles complimented him by name as one of the few commendable and trustworthy members of the Board. This same member (a gentleman named in the unfortunate paper read before the Council) was so abusive and insolent in his tirades against the schools and most of those connected therewith that President King frequently called him to order, and sometimes even ordered him to desist, and take his seat.

sometimes even ordered him to desist, and tasts his seat.

"Is the man crazy?" was a question not unfrequently asked by those present. Yet this gentleman, as is well known, afterwards rose in importance and influence in the Board of Education, and was able to command a majority vote for a matter of personal interest to himself.

That these facts, and others that might be given, warrant any portion of the charges made in the now famous paper, I will not affirm; but the sweeping demials made are certainly calculated to convey a wrong impression concerning the integrity of a worthy man now no longer able to define himself.

EX-MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Estior of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Inasmuch as more or less has been said of late, through the columns of the press, concerning Chicago's pet Public Library, you are once more begged to give space in your columns to a few words on the subject in question by one of "the people." "A Workingman" complains that because he is not permitted to leave his business during working hours, he is locked out from the benefits of the Public Library, the institution being closed up at 6 p. m., while others ind fault with the general management on the part of the employes. The charge is doubtless correct that a great deal of red-tape is unwound by the not too-diligent fibrarians, and that the Public Library fails to serve the purpose for which it was established, that is, furnishing to the masses, especially the poorer and working classes, literature without cost, thereby stimulating them to a higher intellectual and moral standard. The great evil complained of by the plebeian seems not to be so much that he is unable to secure and digest his full ration of literature from the Public Library, as that his brother of more wealth and leisure can and does avail himself of its full benefits. Now, you will please allow me to suggest that all these evils may be removed by simply removing the cause—that is, abolish the Public Library as an institution, sell the books, and put the money in the City Treasury where it belongs, or pay it to the city employes to whom it is due. This would relieve the city of another expensive burden. The masses—the working class—don't need and don't want a public library; a public library is only a public tantalizer to even the few of this class who are in need or want of books, for they have not the time to spare in going to and waiting at the Library for a book during business hours. It would be cheaper and more agreeable to them to go to to some private circulating ilbrary and public, at a large evenies here in rammaging the shelves only to find that "There's nothing he THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The STANCHES.

To the Entter of The Tribune.

Omnoseo, Ang. 12.—By your issue of Tuesday it appears that a conference was held Wednesday last at the Board of Health rooms between the

thief; but it remained for the transcendent genius of a McVickar to discover that the only true way to suppress or line is to invite the eriminals to set the time and piace for detecting themselves.

In this connection, I would like to call Capt. Hickey's attention to the fact that it is now in order for him to invite Mike McDonald, Hankins Bros., et id genus owne, to a conference with the view of getting them interested in the suppression of gambling. They will, of course, have no objection to telling the genial Captain when to call around and catch them in the act.

At the conference in question, Mr. Mnrry Nelson, who in past years has been very aggressive against the stink-makers, was appointed on a smelling committee, but at the suggestion of Mr. Sherwin, whose capacity as a stink-maker is unexcelled, that gentleman was dropped. I admit that action appears to ordinary minds illadvised, but, as Mr. Sherwin had objections, of course that settled it. Mr. S. was twice indicted for stink-making; he was convicted once, and escaped conviction last summer by the supposed vensity of one juror,—the usual case of Mr. Sherwin, having such an excellent record, were entitled to greater weight than those of an ordinary law-abiding citizen like Mr. Nelson. It was suggested that the Committee should visit the suspected establishments within three weeks, but one of the stink-makers present had the time reduced to one week. I confess that arrangement appears like a stroke of economy, it being easier and cheaper to keep their establishments in good order one week for the reception of a guilible Committee than for three; but, of course, those self-sacrificing gentlemen would not resort to any such subterfuge.

RIPLE PRACTICE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Noticing in Friday's issue a letter an the subject of "Rifle Practice," and reletter an the subject of "Rife Practice," and referring to the necessity or advisability of securing a suitable range for militia practice, I would like to make a few suggestions supplementary thereto and in regard to a still more effective means of securing that efficiency which the I. S. G. at present seem to lack. Alt will of course admit the necessity of continued practice in shooting as a means of attaining accuracy and efficiency; but, like all practice looking to that stage of accuracy characteristic of a science (which, in fact, good marksmanship is), practice with the rife must be taken up in its most rudimentary form, and gradually brought to this stage by means of a system of "aiming drill" and "candle practice," which, taken up in the order they are mentioned, cannot fail of securing the desired foundation for which they are so well adapted. Less attention is paid to this elementary and often tedious practice, generally, than is absolutely necessary, but having had experience in training men in the use of the military arm, I can testify to the fact that only through acquaintance with aiming-drill and candle practice can any satisfactory results be obtained, and it is only through a knowledge of these that the hand and eye can be made to act in unison, the rifeman become accustomed to his rifle, and all tendency to "flinching" overcome. By means of this preliminary drill some of the most nervous can become tolerably good marksmen, and though it is quite an achievement to be sure of a barn door every time at 1,000 yards with a military ride and open sights, still such a degree of proficiency might in time be attained with constant practice. But when a man fails to hit the target repeatedly at 200 yards, or averages only "outers," he may justly conclined that something is radically wrong.—with him and not the rifle,—and he had better set himself about remedying the defect before spoiling his reputation as a marksman, for, generally, faults in aiming and candle-practice than has been done heretofore, an ferring to the necessity or advisability of securing a suitable range for militia practice, I would like

TO the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—See here. The appropriations for 1876 were made by the eld Council in April, or at least in the spring. The tax levy that is to be made on the valuation that is now made, we all understand is to be for the whole amount of the appropriations then made by the Council.

Now, I have no objection to this, and neither have I that the expenses for the year 1876 will reach (?) only about four-fifths of this amount. But there is a good opportunity for sharp, honest men to see that this fifth of the appropriation be put to its legitimate nee. I, for one, desire to keeps a sharp lookout for the revenue, and expenses, and expenditure of Chicago in the future, and I hope The Trusure will keep its readers posted on these three points.

Cannot you make a statement of the present financhal condition of the city, and each Tuesday morning give the transactions of the week, and then, once a month, give a distinct statement of the month's work, so that every man may cut it out, and keep it in his pochet till the next month? And let this annual report be very carefully made up from them. Let me suggest that you give the items in common language, as well as in technical language. I think you will do an incalculable good to the city by this means.

But I do want to warm the people that I foresee a great chance for fat contracts, and, in general, a chance for picking up here and there a cool thousand, and no one the wiser for it, because there will always be the excuse that this or that thing is within the appropriation.

I think the city, by placing this difference between the tax-levy and the expenditures for the year 1876, is running a very great risk, and one which, if there is not great watchfulness exercised on the part of the honest workers in our City Legislature, will prove the greatest chance possible for rogues to fill their pockets. If ordinary circumstances allow such chances, it must be seen at a glane that the present presents a great temptation.

Mr. Comptroller, furnish the press with an exact statement of our obligations. Give the amount due the city from the taxes for the various years, including the levy for 1876; also the income from the various sources of revenue of the city.

Now, what is wanted is this: that when the expenditures for 1876 are through with, and the money to

THE "NATION" ON THE SILVER QUESTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Has the prosperity of the Kation enabled its proprietor to invest some surplus cash in "Governments"? The offensive title of its article on the silver question in this week's issue, and the tone of that article throughout. would seem to indicate this, or that reason had abdicated its throne in the head of the modest gentleman who edits that influential sheet. But it is to be noted with satisfaction that his gental sentiments

sheet. But it is to be noted with satisfaction that his genial sentiments and charitable instincts yet remain and mitigate his wrath, prompting him to let it be known that "We do not say that every silver resumptionist is a knave or an inflationist."

How consistently, when speaking of the "great army of rascals who love whatever is tortuous and tricky," he omits to remember the honest Congressmen "not punishable by the courta," who perpetrated a fraud on 40,000,000 of people by changing the unit of value of their money from the foundation of the Government under cover of "an act to regulate the assay offices, mints, and coinage of the United States." To be sure, he says, "there is a strain of dishonesty running through the political world just now which makes politics consist largely in the concoction of tricks and evasions," but this remark is not applicable to the fraudulent procuring of that act to be passed, but to the effort for its repeal when its true hidden character is discovered.

The investments of all business men in merchandise, lands, buildings, and all instruments of transportation and commerce, have shrunk during the last three years from 25 to 50 per cent. Thousands of business men of the class which our newspapers formerly delighted to land as "the energetic, pashing, go-ahead men," but who now appear only as "kitle-filers, "etc., etc., tave lost their all; but in this slaughter of accumulations one lucky class of investors have looked on unmoved,—the men whose energies are bounded by their office-desks, the investors in bond or mort-gage.

With their good fortune or the results of their

their office-desks, the investors in bond or mortgage.

With their good fortune or the results of their
good indgment no fault can be found. But must
the Government, which guarantees to me no permanence in the value of my merchandise, or of my
building, or of my vessel, against the unforeseeable fluctuations of the commercial world, indorse
the fraud or ignorance by which its instruments
have exceeded their functions in a secret attempt to
guarantee to the purchasers of bonds the value of
the money in which they are payable, by adding
hundreds of millions to the aggregate indebtedness
of its people, and forcing down the value of every
form of security for this indebtedness? J. G. B.

other common and often fatal complaints. People are ignorant of their causes, ignorant of their nature, and ignorant of their management. It is claimed by some medical journals that the treatment of diseases should forever remain with the educated physicians. If such journals and those physicians. If such journals and those physicians who subscribe to that sentiment are heartily in earnest for the best welfare of the community, they certainly cannot object to the education of the people upon such topics as will present disease. Any objection on their part would place them in a most unenviable light. There is no good reason why the masses should not know how to preserve their health. And that, too, at a moderate price. The matter should be one of public education. It is as any other useful branch of education is taught. There are dispensaries for the poor of our large cities, where they can obtain drugs at the city's expense, but what are drugs worth unless the necessary sanitary measures go with them?—and they seldom go with them. It is not the poor, unequacted classes from whom the greatest benefit would be expected by public education of the subjects of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, but from those who will reason for themselves, but as yet are unlearned upon these important topics. Our people are not living as long as they might if they followed the laws of their bodies. Out of the 7,000 deaths that occurred in Chicago last year, less than 200 died of old age. Such a fact does not speak well for the habits of the people. Any one who understands the laws of life, and practices a perfect system of hygiene, will never die of any disease. The Registrar-in-Chief of England reports, that out of 350,000, there are 140,000 untimely deaths, and 280,000 who suffer from diseases that could have been prevented, and the same ratio will hold good so far as this country is concerned. What this country needs is a class of thoroughly educated, honest men, who will devote their time to the instruction of the people upon th

THE HYDE PARK FORTY-THIRD STREET SEWER THE HYDE PARK FORTY-THIRD STREET SEWER SWINGLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Hyde Park, Aug. 12.—Facts are daily coming to light which stamp the scheme to build a deep sewer, from the Stock-Yards to the lake, on Fortythird street, as one of the most infamous of all the third street, as one of the most infamous of all the steals which the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park ever sanctioned. All the leading property-owners, who will be bled to the tune of \$80,000 protest, and ask the ordinance legalizing this outrage to be repealed. Looking into the assessment-roll, we find in many instances lots assessed in just double the appropriate of other lots allowable them. mount of other lots alongside them, and other evidences of that same criminal haste to push the thing through before the owners wake up that evidences of that same criminal haste to push the thing through before the owners wake up that other thieves manifest in carrying off the silver when they break into a dwelling at night. Let the people of Hyde Park not the fact that bids have already been put in to build this sewer for \$11,000. The gang of wreckers who administer the affairs of Hyde Park have ordered a special assessment of \$80,000 to pay this and—themselves probably. But there is no need of such a sewer; and the people cannot pay for it if there were, in times like these, when economy. Let the people of Hyde Park and the property-owners go in a body next Tuesday aftermoon to the Town-Hall, where the Board meets, and demand the immediate repeal of the ordinance by virtue of which this plundering scheme is alone possible. The TRIBUNE has already shown that this scheme is for the benefit of the Stock-Yards and stink factories west of State street who propose to empty their fifth into Lake Michigan and poison its waters for miles, and then make the people of Hyde Park pay \$80,000 for the dose. The Board of Trustees have argued that Forty-first street residents and other neighboring streets were in favor of the sewer. This is now proved to be false by all the residents of Forty-first street uniting in a remonstrance against to Certain third-class aspirants for Congress hope to buy 400 or 500 votes from the contractors if they engineer the steal through. Let them beware, and let Mr. John E. Horse beware how he trifies with an outraged community of tax-paying voters. The people of Hyde Park intend voting for the may or men who will oppose this wrocking schome an all others like it, which amount to a virtual con ascation of property to pay, not the legitimate expenses of government, but the cost and keep of an organized band of tax-thieves.

TAX-PAYER.

OGDEN AVENUE RAILROAD.
To the Salive of The Tribune.

Curcaco, Ang. 12.—Among local causes affecting the present status of real estate, the construction of the Ogden avenue horse-railway from Madison street to Western avenue is probably the most important. The track is now being laid and the nut down as far a lack too pared. most important. The track is now being laid and is put down as far as Jackson street, the roadway between the tracks being paved with wood. In all probability it will be completed to Western avenue in the course of two months, by which time the Company may consider it for their interest to extend it to Douglas Park, and a single track to Lawndale. The effect of this road when completed can hardly be overestimated. It will give a great impulse to property within half a mile of each side of it. The effect on Ogden av-

enne, Van Buren street, and Madison street, will be immediate and important. Ogden ayenue will soon be occupied with stores and dwellings through its entire length from Twelfth street. Twelfth street will feel the benefits of increased travel very materially should the road be extended to Douglas Park. It will add largely to the business of Van Buren street, and still more to that of Madison street, and through these and other channels help to swell the volume of business on the South Side, and at the same time to develop retail business along all these routes.

It is a notable fact that, in all cities regularly laid out, the "diagonal routes," whether ordinary streets or horse-railroads, become great consuminates as thoroughfares, and drain (so to speak) all the contiguous streets. Ogden avenue will have one peculiar advantage, and that is, it will have no competing diagonal route, and will consequently sweep the whole territory to the southwest, which is of immense extent. Clybourn avenue is, in a measure, a competitor of Milwanakee avenue, Archer avenue a competitor of Blue Island, but Ogden avenue stands alone, and will be the great "omnium gatherum" for the whole southwest part of the city, and will at some future day pour an immense concourse of people into the central, west, and south divisions, and to Madison street be as the tributary Missouri to the Mississippi River. The territory opened by this road will afford the cheapest and nearest homes for our citizens that can be found in any direction, and furnish those already established there means of escape to business which they have been looking forward to with cager expectation. On the whole, we may consider the Ogden Avenue Horse-Railroad the most notable event affecting the status and value of a large extent of territory of any project inaugurated since the great fire of 1871.

INVESTIGATOR

PLUID STINKS FOR HYDE PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Any human individual whose olfactory senses have been regaled with the triple extracts most foul, ascending and descending, as the density of the atmosphere may be, from exhalations of rotten entrails, blood, livers, from exhalations of rotten entrails, blood, livers, and id genus omne peculiar to the stinkeries of the Stock-Yards region,—we say that individual may soon realize the full meaning of that old adage, "You may as well eat the devil as drink his broth," in Hyde

eat the devil as drink his broth," in Hyde Park. Last fall a scheme to build a 6-foot sewer on Forty-third street to cost \$30,000 was defeated in the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, and since the new Board, elected on the score of radical reform, have "gone slow" on the reform thas far, as proved by non-reduction of salaries, and addition of \$72,000 in taxes over last year, has given new courage to the cooks of the proposed broth delectable, so they have revived the vile thing, and now bid fair to outstrip the witches in Macbeth who "Make the gruel thick and slab," which will be good for the infants, as well as "mest and drink" for the grown-up humans of Hyde Park, who like it.

Tuesday next it is proposed that the Village Trustees put the aforesaid turkey-buzzard under contract, and have the foul carrion begin to puke its 6-foot column of liquid effluvial naxtiness into Lake Michigan, to be taken up and distributed to the people as liberally as the capacity of the 3-foot pipe at the Water-Works will admit of. After the slaughterhouse interest of the Town of Lake have had opportunity to "hitch on," it is hoped that this conductor of "attar de porcine" will be pretected by a lightning-rod of the best brand.

In order to have no lack in receiving capacity, it has been suggested that 6-foot, or, which will be better still, a 12-foot water-pipe be put in, when the new Holly engines are voted to take the place of the prevent nearly worn-out ones, as it will add distributing power. It is a well known fact that sewerage matter readily seeks the surface of the lake, and floats nearly intact a great distance, and, in this case, a north or northeast wind will land the commodity along the shore, all the way to South Chicago, free of cost, except of life, health, and comfort.

Property-owners on the lake shore and the water-drinking residents throughout the town will have opportunity to test this case practically, unless they rise up in their might and enter their protest against this stench of all villainies and a poison

THE SILVER DOLLAR. To the Editor of The Tribune. 10A60, Aug. 12.—Mr. Henry Green

THE STENCHES.

THE ST Instead of being a measure of inflation, it is one of resumption, because it will have the effect to furnish the means whereby to redeem the promise which is printed on every Treasury note. The coinage of silver dollars, and restoring to silver coin its legal tender and unit-of-value quality, would enhance instead of diminishing the value of the aggregate amount in circulation.

The demonetizing of silver by prohibiting its use for the purpose to which it is best adapted, and for which it was formerly used. Remonetize it and you will at once create a sufficient demand for it for use as money, to raise it to an equal value with gold. Hence, the measure is not one of inflation, but of resumption. What would be thought of an act of Congress which should prohibit the use of wheat raised in this country for the purpose of making bread? And yet such an act would scarcely be a greater folly than that by which the people of the United States are deprived of the use and benefit of the products of our silver mines. Repeal the Mint and Coinage act of 1873, and resumption will be easy and no-body hurt.

To the Billior of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Reams have been written
over in relation to the causes which have produced CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—neams ave been written over in relation to the causes which have produced the escape of so many criminals from merited punishment, without placing the responsibility where it belongs. In most cases, it is not from any defect in the law, but from the manner in which it is administered. A man has been guilty of a great crime against society and the laws—there is no doubt about his guilt, as he was seen by competent witnesses to commit the crime; and yet he escapes punishment. How is it done? One of our Judges said not very long ago while on the bench, "Delay is of fee very essence of a successful defense." That is the key to the whole matter. The criminal manages to get together the amount of money necessary to satisfy the capidity of his attorney, and then commences the struggle. To carry out their schemes, "delay" must be had, and to get delay the most outrageous lying and swearing is resorted to. Witnesses are suborned or hired to leave the jurisdiction of the court. Juries are selected through collusion, or tampered with after being drawn; new trials are asked for and obtained for frivolous causes; changes of venue are taken without good reason, until at last blind justice, wearied of the context, lowers her scales and allows the criminal to go forth a free man.

And yet the men who manipulate the wires that produce such marvelous results are all "honorable men." Step into the court-room some pleasant morning, and watch them as they come in. See with what a lordly air Mr. B., fresh from his experience in affidavits in another court, will strut past the common herd, exchange solutations with other "honorable men," and hobnob with the Court. The fact that he has been guilty of conduct which would exclude a business man from the society of respectable business men does not affect him, because what he did was done under the shadow of the court with some of the "forms of law" laying around loose. He does not lose caste with the profession or standing in the court, but with brass newly polished he the escape of so many criminals from me

THE STINK. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Chicago, Aug. 11.—To-night, one of the hottest, sultriest, sickifest of the year, when the hu-man frame, enfeebled with previous terms of less dangerous heat, is striving to recover from or avoid gastric and intestinal inflammation in a hundred shapes, the renderers of all abominable animal matters gather at their pest-pens to the windward matter gattor at their pest-pens to the windward of Chicago, fire up their putrid furnaces, and emp-ty upon this great city a fetid stench against which the ordinary constitution of man cannot hold its

tion?
Is it not plain, also, that the arm of the law is paralyzed? Could this palsy have been so continuous for these many summers without an organized official participation in the truly filthy lucre amassed at the expense of the rights of every Is there any 'remedy—immediate remedy! Cannot the public sentiment of this city be manifested
in a manner so hostile as to put stink-manufacturers' stink-manufacturing property at the mercy of
that just law of eminent domain which would do
justice to 300,000 complainants? Applictor.

A THEOLOGICAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tritane.
CHICAGO. Aug. 11.—Will you permit a young man, who honestly desires enlightenment upon a subject which seems very strange to him, to ask, through the medium of your paper, the Rev. John Atkinson, if the crael killing of Mr. Han-ford by Alexander Sullivan was, as he suggested in his remarks made at the fune-ral, "a dispensation of God, and although to us seeming so terrible and mysterious, that God had by it some good purpose to fulfill"? If it was thus, was it possible for Alexander Sullivan to re.

sist and thwart the carrying out of a dispensation of the Great Creator? Was it possible that he could have resisted the irresistible influence brought to bear upon him by the Almighty to become the cruel slayer of an hones, man? And if our Heavenly Father was the originator and cause of this terrible act, is it not presumption, in the face of such a view of the case, for the public, who believe in protecting human life, and punishing whoever destroys it, to demand the life of Alexander Sullivan, who, according to the above idea, was only a medium selected by the great and powerful God to carry out one of His plans, and the execution of it seems to us poor mortals "terribly cruel and mysterious"?

Now, the writer makes bold to say that, charging upon the great and good God acts of this kind, drives away from the fold of the Church more plously-inclined and intelligent, thinking young men than all other causes, for to them it seems perfectly abborrent to connect our Heavenly Father with such a bloody, Satanic, and unnatural tragedy.

RESTORE THE SILVER DOLLAR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—I have read with intense interest the articles, editorial and otherwise, published in The Thibuxe on the silver question. could the mass but understand how great a wrong was perpetrated upon them by that iniquitous act of 1873, there would be nothing else thought of, in a political sense, until the old bonest silver dollar of our forefathers was returned to us. As

in a political sense, until the old holder stated dollar of our forefathers was returned to us. As it now is, the bondholders and their organs, notably the Chicago Times, are endeavoring to pervert the honesty and integrity of the American people by erying "shame," and denouncing the movement to remonetize the silver dollar as a step toward repudiation! Let not the people be thus deceived.

As was remarked by Mr. John T. Bennett, in his communication published by you yesterday, let us see to it that no candidate for Congress, or aspirant for Senatorial honors, be nominated until he shall have given his most solemn pledge to labor for the remonetization of silver. Let this be made a measure of the people, not of parties; and if a politician dare raise his haud or voice against it, let his politicial days be numbered. In a communication published in one of the evening papers yesterday, W. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., declared this silver matier the question of the hour, and predicted that if silver remain demonetized the American people will in time become but howers of wood and drawers of water for the nations of Europe. When men like Mr. Bennett, Mr. A. M. Wright, Mr. Coolbaugh, and thousands of other professional and business men, and powerful journals like The Chicago Thinburk, give niterance to demands so righteous and just, let politicians, in and out of Congress, heed them or beware.

COUNTY BONDS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Have the County Commissioners the power to issue bonds of the county to build the new Court-House, under the social act passed for that purpose, and which took effect April 1, 1873? If that act at the time of its passes, we will a like the Legislature had the April 1, 1873? If that act at the time of its passage was valid,—i. e., if the Legislature had the power to pass a special act on the subject,—then is the act still in force, and the county authorities may lawfully issue such bonds.

For it is a well-known rule of law that a general law does not, by implicatiou, repeal a special law, and there is no doubt that the act passed to enable the authorities of Cook County to rebuild the Court-House and jail is a special act. It is apparently general is its terms, and is applicable to all counties having a population of over 100,000 inhabitants. This could only apply to the County of Cook, for no other county in this State has or is likely to have a population of 100,000. It is just as much a special law as if Cook County had been named and the act had been in express terms applicable only to that county. It being them a special act, is not repealed by the general law passed afterwards and which went into effect March 31, 1874.

Now, in order to determine whether this law is constitutional, it is necessary to inquire whether a general law could have been made applicable to the case. The answer must be, it could. The general law which went into effect March 31, 1874, was and is so applicable. The special law, then, must be unconstitutional. For the Constitution (see R. S., 9, 65) provides that "in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted."

THE SCHOOLTEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL-TEACHERS. selves almost as much for school-purposes as on cigar-bills amount to, and yet they are not satisfied? If we yield to all these demands, how is all this to end except in complete supremacy of ungrateful womanhood? Can we afford to curtail our private expenses for this? Is health so dear, or education so much to be desired, as to be purchased at the expense of the enjoyment to be afforded by a prime Havana? By all means cut them down, and show them that we have yet independence enough to resist wrong.

1. GENALD.

ENOUGH THE BONDS READ.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—I was surprised on reading the silver correspondence that there should be so much diversity of opinion as to the wording of Government bonds. All my wealth is invested in them, and to-day, having occasion to visit the Depository, I examined my bonds and find that in the 10-40s and 5-20s there is not one word said or impuled as to what kind of dolfars they shall be paid in, neither do the words "gold" or "coin" occur in any part of the bond. The new 5s of 1870 read, "Redeemable in coin of the standard value of the United States on the said July 14, 1880."

I don't think it would be any great injustice to holders of 5-20s and 10-40s to have them paid in current money, and if sliver dollars were standard coin in 1870 the new 5s may justly be paid in them. Yours truly,

A WORKINGMAN SPEAKS.

A WORKINGMAN SPRAKS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—I am glad to see that you keep hammering away at the silver-dollar question, and are in favor of giving the average American citizen some show as well as the bondholder. We citizen some show as well as the boudholder. We laboring men don't often have anything to say on such questions, but we are watching this discussion with a great deal of interest, and want to see which side our public men are going to take. They will please remember that though we don't falk much, we toke. We are unable to see why, when the Almighty has blessed this land of ours with rich deposits of silver, our Government should study to prevent our deriving any beneft from it. Give it to 'em red hot, Mr. Editor, and we workingmen will back you until Congress gives us back the old silver dollar, which we consider good enough for us, or "any other man."

CORRECTION.

To the Estior of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Allow me to correct an error in Tuesday's Taibunk in regard to the new mission of the Baptists. The mission is located on Western avenue, near Taylor street. It was ori ginated not by the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, but by a brother of his, J. W. Goodspeed, an enterprising book publisher on Clark street. The pastors Goodspeed are successful workers, and this one, though not ordained by men, has a call to "fulfill his course," and is doing it. The Rev. L. Raymond, a veteran in the ministry, is preaching there, and the prospect of a good work is strong. So, while Harrison street is given up on account of its location, another rises in a needy part of our rapidly-extending city. Respectfully, CORRECTION.

Too Much Sprinkling.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—This street-sprinkling business is a regular nuisance the way it is done now. They flood the whole street, so that it looks as if a heavy rain had just falleu. It wouldn't be so bad if they only wouldn't sprinkle the crossings. Hoping this will come under the notice of those who "flood" the streets, I am yours, cic...

West Side. TOO MUCH SPRINKLING.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. opens Sept. 13. Civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to T. A. Cosgrove, 99 Washington street, Chicago, or to Col. Theo. Hyatt, President P. M. A. Col. Hyatt will be at the Sherman House Monday, Aug. 14, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy and others on official business.

A FACT FOR THESE TIMES.

The difference between the most improved styles of the ordinary sewing machine and the "New Automatic" of the Willcox & Gibbs 8. M. Co., is simply marvelous, and puts the latter far ahead of everything hitherto invented in sewing-machines. On view at the Centennial Machinery Hail, Sec. C 7, Col. 50, and at Nos. 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

THE ST. NICHOLAS. Those who advise their friends to stop at the St. Nicholas while visiting New York will have no reason to regret what they have said on this

SS. Peter and Paul hereafter.

KELSEY-Sunday morning, Aug. 13, James M., son of N. M. and Sarah C. D. Kelsey, aged 25 years. The body will be taken to Wisconsin for interment.

Funeral services at 1023 West Harrison at this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Flartford, Conn., and New York papers please copy.

HUNT-Chicago, Aug. 12, 1876, of nervous atfection of the brain, Leander R. Hunt, formerly of Fairport, N. Y.. age 33 years. Was buried in Graceland Cemetery.

QUINN—In this city, Ang. 13, Catharine, wife of James Quinn, aged 38 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 14th, at 10 a., m. from her late residence, No. 1624 Butterfield-st., to St. James' Church. Cars to Calvary Cemetery.

EM Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. EIGHTH WARD BOYS IN BLUE ber, are notified that take place to-night.

EUPEON HOHHOM Cures Burns and Bruises. KOHTON EUPEON EUPEON Cures Diphtheris and Sore Throat. EUPEON

Cures Corns, etc., etc. For certificates see circulars.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGS VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & RED. AGENTS,

92 & 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

By the New York Money Loan Office (HENRY S. HAAS, President), at the Salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

MERCHANDISE, WATCHES DIAMOND JEWELRY,

Fine Gold Sets, Fine Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, &c. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE. White Granite, Yellow and Glassware, Cutlery, Groceries, Buggies, &c., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 9:30 o'clock. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 9:30 o'clock. Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale. Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, and other SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 9:30 o'clock.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

Opening Fall Sale Fancy and Staple Dry

Goods, Notions, &c.

ON TUESDAY. AUG. 15, we will offer a spiential assortment of most desirable goods, including the laboration of supenders, which will be sold persuppory: Full lines of Supenders, A fresh invoice of Alpacas, A new line of 6-4 Cloths, A new line of 6-4 Cloths, A new line of 6-4 Cloths, A line of French Flowers, A pleaded line of Domestics, Full lines of Notions, Silvers of Bed Comforters, A classes of Bed Comforters, A classes of Bed Comforters, To which the attention of buyers is invited. Sales at 94 a. m., sharp, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneers, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneers,

Large and Elegant Lines FALL STYLES Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE. On Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 9½ a. m. prempt.
All goods guaranteed regular sizes and perfect
unless soid "as are." NO JOBBER SHOWS
BETTER LINES of goods than we offer at this sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,

Auctioneers; Salesrooms 10 and 12 North Canal-E.

Furniture, Carpeta, and Oil Paintings at saction. All
private residence No. 7 Calumet-ar., near Twentiethst., Tucaday, Aug. 15, at 10 a. m., will be sold the four
Parior Suita, superior quality, made to order, MarbieTop Centre-Tablea, Essy Chadra, Mantel Ornamenta,
elegant French Fliste Mirrors (see Exp Reef), size Cru
tains and Lambrequina, large Book-Case, and all Library
Forniture, Marbie-Top Hall-Tree, do Side Boarda,
Kxtension-Tablea, Plated and Cut Glassware, all Dining-room and Kitchen Furuiture, Marbie-Top DressingCase Seta, mostly in solid Rosewood, 1 Novelky Frinting
Press And Type complete, also over 600 yards of Eaflish Velvet, Moquet and Body Brusels Carpets; also a
Choice collection of Oil Fanitings from the easels of
all twill be note. The goods can be seen Monday.

HIRAM BRUSH will conduct the sale.

1,000 cases Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Auction, Tuesday Morning, Aug. 15, at 9% o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME

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STEAM MANUFAC E. H. ASH 51 and 53 SUDBUI

TESTIM Office of JAMES FLOY ENGINEERS AND Manufacturers of the celeb Stop Valve, for Steam, Plumbers' Brass Work, Cocks, Globe Valves, &c and Fittings. Corner Br

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E. H. Ashcroft, Boston, M. Sira: It is with pleasure asked) testimonial to the quage. We have had the send you, for the last two has not cost us one dollime. You are at liberty monial as you think proper.

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Largest lines fine est prices in

SHI A SPEC WILSON 67 and 69 Washin 79 West Fourth-st 408 North Fourth-

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FINE COLD SILVER AND SILVE Half the Reg BANKRUI Cor. of Lake

Every articl PROP PROPOSALS CITY COMPT

Scaled Proposals will inst., for furnishing the Cas follows: 1,500 tons (more or from dirt or screenings. for other uses.

100 tons (more or less) I Above coal for Fire Deps city, remainder to be deliv Right reserved to reject I J. A. FARWE

FINAN LOANS ON RE

SCUDDER Will make large, choice modernt and long time. Loans (\$5,000 to \$50,000) vestment bonds wanted.

MONEY AT To loan on Warehouse Receions, on City Certificates an Mortgages.

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